

GENERAL

ADVERTISER.

VOL. XVII.

EASTON, (Md.) TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 4, 1816.

No. 40—864.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,
Every Tuesday Morning, by
THOMAS PERRIN SMITH,
(PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

THE TERMS

Are **TWO DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS**
per annum, payable half yearly, in advance:—
No paper can be discontinued, until the same is
paid for.

Advertisements are inserted three weeks for One
Dollar, and continued weekly for Twenty-five Cents
per square.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the Levy Court for Talbot County, will
meet on *Monday*, the 17th day of June next, at
the Court House in Easton, to receive and levy
accounts against the county. All persons con-
cerned are requested to attend on that day.

Per order, Levy Court,
J. LOOKERMAN, Clerk.
May 7 (14) 5

Union Bank of Maryland,

9th May, 1816.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders, that an election for sixteen Directors, will be held at the Bank, on **MONDAY** the 1st July next, at nine o'clock in the morning and con-
tinuing until three in the afternoon.

By order of the board.

R. HIGINGBOOTHOM, Cash'r.

N. B. By the act of incorporation, not more
than eleven of the present board, are eligible for
the ensuing year.

— The Editors of the *Eastern Star*, Freder-
icktown Herald, Republican Gazette, and Ga-
rlstown Herald, are requested to publish the a-
bove once a week for six weeks and forward their
accounts for payment. R. H. Cash.

May 14 6

TO BE RENTED,

For the ensuing year, or a term of years,

A number of valuable Farms, situate in differ-
ent parts of Dorchester County, the size and
quality of which make them well worthy the no-
tice of good farmers, even of the adjoining coun-
ties. They will be let on moderate terms to suit-
able applicants, who may promise to be punctu-
al in their payments, and hold out the prospect
of improving their tenements from their skill as
experienced cultivators. One of the above farms
will be a most eligible residence for a gentle-
man farmer, being pleasantly situated, and hav-
ing an elegant brick dwelling house and an ex-
cellent garden, and every out building to com-
plete the establishment. It is expected persons
disposed to contract will be speedy in their appli-
cations, as the subscriber wishes in a few weeks
time to have them all engaged.

JAMES STEELE.

Cambridge, April 9 8

FOR SALE,

A Farm containing 250 acres, more or less,
and is part of that valuable tract of Land called
"Controversy," lying in Caroline county, about
one mile from Denton, on the post road to Hills-
borough. This Farm is well timbered, and is in
tolerable good repair, the situation is healthy and
handsome; about two thirds of the Land is still
and adapted to the growth of wheat or corn, the
other third is light but produces well corn or rye,
besides there is a branch through which runs a
never failing stream of water, which might be
made a good mill seat: persons wishing to pur-
chase a bargain will no doubt meet with one
there. Should it best suit purchasers the Farm
may be sold in three separate lots with a good
portion of timber on each lot. For terms apply
to Mr. Edward B. Hardcastle, at Denton, or to
the subscriber in Wye Neck.

RICHARD SKINNER.

May 21

New Goods,

FOR LESS THAN THE COST OF IMPORTATION.

MORSELL & LAMBDIN,
Have just received from PHILADELPHIA, and are
now opening a superb assortment of

Staple & Fancy Articles,

Selected from the latest arrivals, and laid in up-
on such terms, as enables them to sell at very re-
duced prices. They beg leave to invite their
friends and the public to give them a call.

— Notes on the Chartered Banks of Delaware
and Maryland, will be received at par, in exchange
for Goods. May 21

Lambert Reardon—Taylor,

Respectfully informs his customers, and the
public, that he has taken his Brother THOMAS
REARDON, in business with him, it will hereaf-
ter be carried on under the firm of

Lambert & Thomas Reardon,

who have just received, and selected with the
greatest care, a neat

ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,

Adapted to the season, viz.

Extra super London cloths, and cassimeres
of the most approved colors
Second quality do do
Patent Angora cassimeres and stockinets
Black silk florentines
White and colored merveilles
Royal ruff
Black jeans, and cotton cassimeres
York stripes
Scenesters, and ginghams
Silk buttons
With a general assortment of trimmings.

All of which they offer to make up in the
neatest and most fashionable style, and at very re-
duced prices for each. Orders thankfully receiv-
ed, and punctually attended to with promptness,
by

LAMBERT & THOMAS REARDON
Easton, May 28, 1816.

ALL PERSONS

Indebted to the subscriber, on open account,
are requested to call and close them; and those
on note or otherwise, to make as speedy pay-
ment as possible.

LAMBERT REARDON.

May 28.

MR. WRIGHT'S SPEECH On the Bill changing the mode of com- pensation to Members.

[BY REQUEST.]

Mr. WRIGHT said, intending to vote
for the increase of the compensation to the
members, I shall vote for this bill, to
effect that object, so necessary to pre-
serve a republican representation in Con-
gress, of honest independent and honora-
ble men; and altho' I might prefer the
mere increase of the daily wages without
converting it into an annual compensa-
tion, yet, sir, I am satisfied with the act of
a majority in the change, and bound to
admit that the strong reasons assigned by
the friends of that measure, are entitled to
great weight, and satisfactorily justified
by the provision of the bill to deduct a
reasonable proportion of the salary for every
day's absence from Congress, during
its sessions. Sir, the denunciations in
the public prints, of the dilatory pro-
ceedings of Congress, & the long speeches
of its members for the purpose of
prolonging the sessions and increasing
the compensation of its members was as
void of truth as it was offensive to the
honorable feelings of the representatives
of the people; and it is a well known
fact, that many of the most valuable
members of Congress, balancing between
the painful separation from their families
& the great expense beyond their means
to sustain, retired, & many more contemplated it.
It may not be extraordinary to find men
of wealth such as the honorable gentle-
men, (Mr. Hagar) opposed to the in-
crease of the compensation. It is by
such means, Mr. Speaker, that the men
of wealth, who alone may possess the
funds to support them here, will by this
indirectly work out men of moderate for-
tunes, & thereby lead to the most danger-
ous consequences, as the government
once in the hands exclusively of the wealthy,
would render insecure the rights of
the common people, and endanger the
happiness of the republic. Sir, the de-
votion of Congress to their duty at the
last session having omitted to sit but one
Saturday during the session, and having
sat every day till near night; and, sir, the
like conduct during this session, having
practiced the same assiduity, when sit-
ting on the six dollar compensation, must
satisfy every one of the wickedness of
such denunciation, so often used to us.

— and that when our time is our own, and
the compensation graduated by our dili-
gence, that it will insure it, by the
strongest ties, the interest of the individ-
uals, and that public business will more
expeditiously be performed, & the other
expenses of the session decreased equal
to the augmentation of the compensation
will profit by the change: Sir, I, as a
representative of Maryland, feel no dif-
ference to my vote on this subject: In-
deed, sir, I feel, in a certain degree, in-
structed on the subject: Sir, prior to the
adoption of the present constitution, un-
der the confederation, the states fixed the
compensation of their respective mem-
bers of Congress, & paid their own mem-
bers. Then sir, the state of Maryland
gave their members of Congress eight
dollars per day for their services, and
paid the same in gold or silver, so that
Congress, for the establishment of the
present compensation, were in the re-
ceipt of two dollars per day less than the
state of Maryland, by their law, gave their
members for the same services, upwards of
thirty years ago, and when that com-
pensation would purchase double what it
would at this time, of any of the articles
necessary for the comfort or accom-
modation of the members. Again, sir, the
compensation of member of the legis-
lature of Maryland at the time eight dol-
lars was allowed to a member of Con-
gress was not more than two dollars—but
now, sir, the sum of four dollars is the
compensation allowed by the state of Ma-
ryland to the members of the state legis-
lature, (as I understand.) Thus sir, I
show what was the former compensation
to the members of Congress and to the
members of the state legislature; and I
show that legislature has doubted
the compensation to its members, which
I might surely consider as instruction to
increase the compensation of members
of Congress in the same ratio, which
would greatly exceed the compensation
proposed by the bill now under consider-
ation to be given to the members, and I
no doubt would justify me with my
constituents who know the sacrifices I
make on the alter of the Republic
— many of whom, I am sure, would be
glad to see me in official receipt of twelve
or fifteen thousand dollars; and can never
be induced to find fault with my vote. I
sir shall not be governed by popular mo-
tives in opposing this measure, as the
purest principles of distributive justice
command it, nor shall I suffer the affecta-
tion of delicacy to overrule my judgment
in this case because I am interested. If
it is right, it ought to be done; if it ought
to be done it must be done by Congress
who alone can do it. Nor, sir, can I feel
any propriety in giving it a prospective op-
eration in exclusion of the present Con-
gress; if it is proper as to them it is sure-

ly proper as to ourselves, & a moment's
reflection shews that most of the same
members will be re-elected so that the
veil of delicacy would be too thin to
conceal the views of members to provide
for themselves tho' in future.

Sir, what would be the feelings of ho-
norable men towards the highly honora-
ble mover of this bill (Mr. Johnston of
Ky.) who slew Tecumseh with his own
hands, who came up here covered with
wounds and glory, with his favorite war
horse, and his more favorite servant, his
attendant in the army, his nurse and ne-
cessary assistant, being unable to do any
thing for himself, at the close of the ses-
sion being obliged to sell his war horse
& servant to close accounts, or to have
recourse to his private funds to clear him
out. That this may not be considered an
exaggerated account let any gentle-
man with two horses and a servant try
the case, by one week's residence at
Crawford's at Georgetown where many
members reside, or Mr. Gadsby's in Bal-
timore and live in the style of a gentle-
man and he will give unequivocal proof
of the reality of such an alternative.

Sir, if we go back to those times when
the Legislature of Maryland fixed the
compensation of eight dollars to members
of Congress, and two dollars to the state
legislature, you will find them halcyon
days, when for that compensation they
lived like gentlemen and enjoyed a glass
of generous wine, which cannot be afford-
ed at this time for the present compen-
sation. Mr. Speaker, I hope this bill
will pass, and that honorable gentlemen
who consider it unjust to put their hands
in the public treasury for themselves
will be excused from taking this increased
compensation, particularly when it
might subject them to the unkind re-
mark that the receiver was as bad as the
thief.

LAWS OF THE U. STATES.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

AN ACT
To abolish the existing duties on spirits
distilled within the United States, and
to lay other duties, in lieu of those at
present imposed, on licenses to dis-
tinguish of spirituous liquors.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House
of Representatives of the United States

from and after the thirtieth day of June
next, the act entitled "an act to provide
additional revenues for defraying the ex-
penses of government, and maintaining
the public credit, by laying duties on
spirits distilled within the United States
and territories thereof, and by amending
the act, laying duties on licenses to dis-
tinguish of spirituous liquors, passed the
twenty first day of December, one thou-
sand eight hundred and fourteen, shall
cease & determine excepting insomuch
as the same is applicable to the duty
payable for licenses for stills or boilers
granted previously to the first day of Ju-
ne next: Provided, That the provisions
of the aforesaid act shall remain in full
force and virtue, so far as they may relate
to the rendering of the accounts of spi-
rits distilled previous to the first day of
July next, and to the collection and recov-
ery of all duties laid by the said act,
that may have accrued previous thereto,
and which shall then remain outstanding,
and to the recovery, distribution, and re-
mission of fines, penalties, and forfeitures
which may be incurred in relation to the
said duties.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That
every person who, after the 30th day of
June next, shall be the owner of any still
or stills or other implements in lieu of
stills, used for the purpose of distilling
spirituous liquors, or who shall have such
stills or stills, or implements as aforesaid,

for a license for and during the term of
one week, four and a half cents for each gallon
of capacity of every such still, including the
head thereof; for a license for and during
the term of two weeks, nine cents for each
gallon of its capacity as aforesaid; for a license
for and during the term of three months, fifty
four cents for each gallon of its capacity
as aforesaid: for a license for and during
the term of one month, eighteen cents for each gallon
of its capacity as aforesaid: for a license for
and during the term of two months, thirty
six cents for each gallon of its capacity
as aforesaid; for a license for and during
the term of three months, fifty four cents for each
gallon of its capacity as aforesaid: for a license
for and during the term of four months, one
hundred and eight cents for each gallon of
its capacity as aforesaid: for a license for and
during the term of five months, one hundred
and twenty four cents for each gallon of
its capacity as aforesaid: for a license for and
during the term of six months, one hundred
and thirty two cents for each gallon of
its capacity as aforesaid: for a license for and
during the term of seven months, one hundred
and forty cents for each gallon of its
capacity as aforesaid: for a license for and
during the term of eight months, one hundred
and forty eight cents for each gallon of
its capacity as aforesaid: for a license for and
during the term of nine months, one hundred
and fifty six cents for each gallon of its
capacity as aforesaid: for a license for and
during the term of ten months, one hundred
and sixty four cents for each gallon of its
capacity as aforesaid: for a license for and
during the term of eleven months, one hundred
and seventy two cents for each gallon of its
capacity as aforesaid: for a license for and
during the term of twelve months, one hundred
and eighty cents for each gallon of its
capacity as aforesaid: for a license for and
during the term of thirteen months, one hundred
and eighty eight cents for each gallon of its
capacity as aforesaid: for a license for and
during the term of fourteen months, one hundred
and ninety six cents for each gallon of its
capacity as aforesaid: for a license for and
during the term of fifteen months, one hundred
and one hundred and four cents for each
gallon of its capacity as aforesaid: for a license
for and during the term of sixteen months,
one hundred and twelve cents for each
gallon of its capacity as aforesaid: for a license
for and during the term of seventeen months,
one hundred and thirteen cents for each
gallon of its capacity as aforesaid: for a license
for and during the term of eighteen months,
one hundred and fourteen cents for each
gallon of its capacity as aforesaid: for a license
for and during the term of nineteen months,
one hundred and fifteen cents for each
gallon of its capacity as aforesaid: for a license
for and during the term of twenty months,
one hundred and sixteen cents for each
gallon of its capacity as aforesaid: for a license
for and during the term of twenty one months,
one hundred and seventeen cents for each
gallon of its capacity as aforesaid: for a license
for and during the term of twenty two months,
one hundred and eighteen cents for each
gallon of its capacity as aforesaid: for a license
for and during the term of twenty three months,
one hundred and nineteen cents for each
gallon of its capacity as aforesaid: for a license
for and during the term of twenty four months,
one hundred and twenty cents for each
gallon of its capacity as aforesaid: for a license
for and during the term of twenty five months,
one hundred and twenty one cents for each
gallon of its capacity as aforesaid: for a license
for and during the term of twenty six months,
one hundred and twenty two cents for each
gallon of its capacity as aforesaid: for a license
for and during the term of twenty seven months,
one hundred and twenty three cents for each
gallon of its capacity as aforesaid: for a license
for and during the term of twenty eight months,
one hundred and twenty four cents for each
gallon of its capacity as aforesaid: for a license
for and during the term of twenty nine months,
one hundred and twenty five cents for each
gallon of its capacity as aforesaid: for a license
for and during the term of thirty months,
one hundred and twenty six cents for each
gallon of its capacity as aforesaid: for a license
for and during the term of thirty one months,
one hundred and twenty seven cents for each
gallon of its capacity as aforesaid: for a license
for and during the term of thirty two months,
one hundred and twenty eight cents for each
gallon of its capacity as aforesaid: for a license
for and during the term of thirty three months,
one hundred and twenty nine cents for each
gallon of its capacity as aforesaid: for a license
for and during the term of thirty four months,
one hundred and thirty cents for each
gallon of its capacity as aforesaid: for a license
for and during the term of thirty five months,
one hundred and thirty one cents for each
gallon of its capacity as aforesaid: for a license
for and during the term of thirty six months,
one hundred and thirty two cents for each
gallon of its capacity as aforesaid: for a license
for and during the term of thirty seven months,
one hundred and thirty three cents for each
gallon of its capacity as aforesaid: for a license
for and during the term of thirty eight months,
one hundred and thirty four cents for each
gallon of its capacity as aforesaid: for a license
for and during the term of thirty nine months,
one hundred and thirty five cents for each
gallon of its capacity as aforesaid: for a license
for and during the term of forty months,
one hundred and thirty six cents for each
gallon of its capacity as aforesaid: for a license
for and during the term of forty one months,
one hundred and thirty seven cents for each
gallon of its capacity as aforesaid: for a license
for and during the term of forty two months,
one hundred and thirty eight cents for each
gallon of its capacity as aforesaid: for a license
for and during the term of forty three months,
one hundred and thirty nine cents for each
gallon of its capacity as aforesaid: for a license
for and during the term of forty four months,
one hundred and forty cents for each
gallon of its capacity as aforesaid: for a license
for and during the term of forty five months,
one hundred and forty one cents for each
gallon of its capacity as aforesaid: for a license
for and during the term of forty six months,
one hundred and forty two cents for each
gallon of its capacity as aforesaid: for a license
for and during the term of forty seven months,
one hundred and forty three cents for each
gallon of its capacity as aforesaid: for a license
for and during the term of

NEW YORK, MAY 29.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the ship *Comet*, Capt. Center, arrived at this port from Havre, which port he left on the 13th of April—Paris papers to the 15th of April are received. On the 10th of May, in lat. 43° 13' long. 61, the *Comet* was spoken by the British sloop of war *Jasseur*, fr. Halifax, bound to Bermuda. The commander of the *Jasseur*, gave to Capt. Center a Portsmouth paper of the 15th April, containing London dates of the 13th.

Captain C. states that all was quiet in France, and that no political event of moment had recently occurred there.

Cotton has improved a little in France, since last advices. The new tariff on that article had not gone into operation.

The following is a summary of extracts from the latest French and English papers.

The trial of Sir R. Wilson, and others, was to come on the 22d of April. M. Hyde de Neuville, Ambassador to America, had not left Paris on the 13th of April. The Duke of Wellington left Paris on the 11th April for Cambrai, but would shortly return. The Empress of Austria was severely indisposed at Verona, on the 29th March. Gen. Drouet had been tried by a council of war and acquitted of the charge of having attacked France and the lawful government with an armed force, 3 to 4, upon which the king's council demanded notwithstanding, that he should not be set at liberty.

London, April 12.

Paris papers of Monday and Tuesday last, have arrived in due course. Disaffection seems still to prevail very strongly at Lyons.

Paris, April 7.

A decree has acquitted Gen. Drouet, the Duke of Angouleme has solicited the pardon of Gen. Debelle; the King has committed the punishment of Col. Boyer and that of Gen. Travot; the guilty have all the latitude imaginable to defend themselves; the Judges testify even an interest for the accused.

Gen. Drouet was acquitted yesterday by the first council of war of the military division; has made a visit to the Duke of Duras, first gentleman of the bed chamber, and to Marshal Macdonald, Duke of Tarentum.

Naples, March 24.

A report was spread yesterday, that the English had landed troops in the Apulian, and that they were to occupy the places and fortresses of these two provinces. This news has much embarrassed commerce. Government have not as yet published any thing about it, but it is observed that the Austrian envoy has frequent conferences with the English envoy.

Talleyrand has, it is stated, selected and obtained permission from the Austrian government, to take up his residence in Vienna. Murat and Thibaud, two devoted adherents of the family of Napoleon, also reside in the Austrian States, where the Ex-Queens of Naples and Holland have in like manner found an asylum.

An act of Parliament recently passed, it is enacted that 3s. 6d. per ton be paid on all French vessels bringing or carrying passengers or goods between the two countries, to be continued so long as the present high rates are charged on British vessels in France.

Both Houses of Parliament adjourned yesterday—the Lords to the 26th, and the Commons to the 24th.

April 13.

This morning the Paris papers of Wednesday were received. The following articles in them deserve most consideration:—

Vienna, March 30.

The last news from Turkey informs us, that the Ottoman Porte formally refuses to acknowledge the independence of the Ionian Isles. We can no longer, then, be surprised at the little interest which the Divan shows, in seconding the claims of the English respecting continental places. It will perhaps be necessary that they employ force.

The state conferences, by order of the Emperor, now turn upon a most important part, namely, whether it is advantageous or not for Austria to create a navy, to protect, with an armed force, its flag and commerce in the Adriatic.

General Travot has been transferred from Rennes to the castle of Han in Picardy.

The Paris papers, which arrived yesterday, contain a long report of the proceedings in the Chamber of Deputies on Monday last. The Session was a most violent one. The President was so brow beaten, that he quitted the Chair and the assembly under the strongest marks of abomination.

Mr. Laine the Chairman of the Chamber of Deputies, tendered his resignation to the King in consequence of the fierce storm. On the 8th, however, he took his seat as usual, and a letter from the Duke de Richelieu was read, in which the King requested, and almost commanded, Mr. Laine to retain his seat at least till the discussions on the *Constituent Assembly* were closed.

The claim excited by the excesses of Barbary powers in the Mediterranean had rapidly. A motion was made in the French Chamber of Peers on the 9th, to address to the King, praying him to consider his Minister for Foreign Affairs to the several Courts of Europe for the purpose of opening general negotiations with the Barbary Powers, to demand them to respect the flags of fo-

reign nations, and put an end to the reducing of Christians to slavery. This proposition was well received, and will be shortly discussed in the Peers.

London, April 9.

The union of the Princess Charlotte and the Prince of Coburg is finally fixed for Thursday, the 18th inst.

April 13th.

Yesterday, his serene highness Prince Leopold, attended divine service at the Parish Church of Brighton, and received the Holy Sacrament. The worthy Vicar of that Parish afterwards dined with Prince Leopold, at the Pavilion.

BONAPARTE.

The Zenobia sloop of war arrived in Plymouth Sound, Monday, 1st inst. from St. Helena, after a passage of 6 weeks.

Some of the Zenobia's people had been employed in fitting up the house at Longwood, for the Ex-Emperor. The stories about centaurs threatening and firing at him—of Capt. Poplewell, &c. &c. turns out to be the rankest gossip. Bonaparte suffers no complaints to escape his lips; submits to his confinement (which he believes to be temporary) with philosophy, and appears to have infused the same spirit into his followers. Bonaparte was on the best footing with the officers of the 53d, but declined idle visits of curiosity.

PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.

Amongst the many curious items of charges laid upon the table of the house of Commons, is one which has attracted the attention of the opposition, viz. £6000 for her majesty's travelling expenses to and from Brighton.

NEW YORK, MAY 24.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

By the arrival this morning of the brig Kentucky, Bille, in 40 days from Bordeaux, we have received Bordeaux papers to the 9th of April, inclusive, containing Paris dates to the 4th. They are filled with their legislative proceedings, which are of a local nature. We find the following articles under the Paris date of April 3.

"Mrs. Patterson, the daughter of Mr. Patterson, a rich American, is now in this city. She comes to establish her claim as the legitimate heir of an ex-king, to the very large estates that he has left in this country. It is expected the trial will come on immediately."

"M. Hyde de Neuville this day asked the chamber to grant him permission to be absent a sufficient time to attend to the mission conferred upon him by his master, as minister to the U. S. states.—His request was granted."

KINGDOM OF PORTUGAL.

Papers have been received here from Rio Janeiro, as late as the 1st of April; from which we learn that the Queen of Portugal, (MARIA I.) died on the 20th of March, and was interred with much pomp a few days after. She was born on the 17th December, 1734, and was of course upwards of 80 years old, having been for some time disabled by infirmity from attending to the affairs of the Kingdom, in consequence of which her son, (John Maria Joseph Lewis) was appointed Regent. He of course succeeds to the Crown of Portugal. He is thirty years old; his son, the heir apparent, is about eighteen.

Wat. Intel.

WASHINGTON, MAY 30.

Gentlemen who have returned from a

visit to Annapolis, speak in high terms of the strength and elegance of the U. S. ship *WASHINGTON*, Captain Creighton, now lying a few miles off that city, and the excellent order which prevails on board. Com. Chauncey is on board as commodore of the Mediterranean squadron.

It is nothing new to any one acquainted with ships of war, that they present, in their interior, a world in miniature, ruled by a government as complex as that of a nation. But however high may be the anticipations of visitors, we are assured they are more than realized in the power and in the perfection of the equipments of this vessel. Our other vessels may be in equal condition; our information only enables us to speak of this one, which is said to have afforded much gratification to those who have been favored with an opportunity of inspecting her. The ship waits for Mr. Pinkney. Being in perfect readiness, she will sail as soon as he embarks, which is expected to be on Sunday next.

The President returned on Saturday

from his visit to Annapolis, where he received that respect due to his station and elevated character.

Adj'lant & Inspector General's Office
May 25, 1816.

GENERAL ORDER.

The regulation relative to Aids-de-Camp incorporated in the rules & regulations for the government of the military service, and in force before the reduction of the Army, is so far superseded by the act fixing the military peace establishment, that all Aids-de-Camp must be taken from the Subalterns of the line.—No more than three Aids-de-Camp will be taken from the corps of Artillery stationed in either division of the Army, & not more than one Aid-de-Camp from a Regiment.

By order of the sec'y of war,

D. PARKER,
Adj't. and Insp. Gen.

NORFOLK, MAY 23.

The Court of Norfolk County at their sitting on the 20th inst. fixed the value

of chartered notes of the banks of North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and District of Columbia, a' par with those of the Bank of Virginia and Farmers' Bank of Virginia.

The high-flying *Federal Editors*—we mean the *third party-men*—are sadly distressed—According to an old market saying, "they are involved in a peck of troubles!"—The glorious effects of the late war, the increase of Republicanism in New England, and the complete triumph of Republicanism in the state of New York, are, to them, sore evils, and the *Blue Light of Faction* burn feebly in the sockets and are nearly extinct—A new calamity has burst upon their devoted heads by the establishment of Cobbett's press in the city of New York—His Majesty's printers in Boston and certain other places, are most grievously offended by this new obstacle to their plans, and they complain most bitterly.

Our comment on these woful lamentations shall be short—When *Peter Portcullis* was hasty in his endeavors to batter down the Republic, he was every thing these third party-men could wish, and certain persons, not a thousand miles hence, were connected with and privy to his plots, "giving him aid and comfort in his designs"—Now that *William Cobbett* has seen the error of his ways, and, taught by experience, is warning the people of America to beware of their enemies both within and without, he is every thing that is bad—They began to despair of the cause of *Legitimacy*; they fear that the Republic will not be caught in the Monarchy, and that we shall not be inveigled to become "faithful subjects of lawless kings."

We flatter ourselves with the belief, that there are now not many men in America desirous of becoming the subjects of the modern Elizabeth of England and her German husband—This strange thing called *Legitimacy*, is too complicated and too expensive a system for the people of this country—Let John Bull have all the honors and all the profits attached to it.

Balt. Patriot.

TEN FISHERMEN CAPTURED.

Portsmouth, May 23.

Two fishing vessels from the Bay of Fundy arrived at New Castle yesterday, and informed that while fishing about 3 leagues from land, 7 vessels belonging to that place, and 3 to Kittery, were captured by the barges of a British gun brig, and sent into St. Johns, Newfoundland, for adjudication. We understand that one of the vessels arrived made her escape during the capture, and that the other had her papers endorsed by the gun brig previous to anchoring on that ground.

P. S. One of the captured vessels has arrived here this morning, and states that after being detained from Thursday to Monday they were released, and warned against fishing there in future.

REPUBLICAN STAR,

OR

General Advertiser.

EASTON

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 4, 1816.

The U. S. store ship *Alert*, Captain Stewart, arrived at New York on Thursday last, from the Mediterranean.

SEPARATION OF MAINE.

The votes recently given in the different towns in the District of Maine, for a separation from Massachusetts, were—For a separation 214—Against 987—nearly two to one in favor of a separation.

The Merchants' Bank of Alexandria have come to a resolution to close the doors of that institution, and a committee of 3 of their board appointed to carry the resolution into effect.

Wilmington, N. C. is rising in commercial importance: the exports from that port during the last 6 months amount to more than one million of dollars.

The Legislature of Louisiana have passed a resolution, for causing a MONUMENT to be erected, to commemorate the glorious defense of New Orleans.

Near Richmond, Va. a well dressed man who had the appearance of an officer of artillery, was found dead in a field. In his pocket book were the following notes:—"That no one may suspect of having murdered me I do certify, I have killed myself, on account of unreturned love." "Oh! Elizabeth, if I so you would pity me, I would die contented."

Bellville, the seat of Mr. Jim Bell, near the city of Richmond, contain about 20 acres, and, perhaps, the most elegant in Virginia, has been sold for \$50,000.

The Governor's Garden, it is called, of one acre, was sold for more than \$50,000!

J. & S. GLEASON, of Philadelphia, advertising to the public, that "they are preparing for making one thousand Currants per day; and will engage to make any quality, not to exceed that number, at short note, and at less price than the present cost of portation, and equal in quality."

A PLEASANT SHOOL BOOK!

A young gentleman p't into a Book-Store, and said he wanted to—"A Young Man's Companion"!—Well Sir said the Book-seller, "here's my daughter!" Tren Amer.

Pub Sale.

On MONDAY, 11th inst. (if fair, if not, on the first day thereafter)

Will be expo'd to public sale, at the Trappe, at 10 o'clock, all personal property of Eliza beth Martin, dead, (negro excepted)—consisting in Beds, Furniture, and other Household Furniture, together with a Gig nearly as two valuable Horses, two valuable Cows, a quantity of Bacon, and a parcel of Wheat and Corn growing. Terms more fully made known the day of sale, by

N. MARTIN, Adm'r.

NOTICE.

The stockholders of the "EASTON HOTEL", are early requested to meet at the Court House, TUESDAY NEXT, the 11th inst. as the stockholders have some important business to lay before them.

ANDREW SKINNER,

RICHARD SPENCER,

TRISTRAM NEEDLES,

JAMES NABB.

June 4 2

Protestant Episcopal Church.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

To all whom it may concern,

That the Convention of the Protestant Epis-

opal Church in Maryland, will meet in the City of Annapolis, on the 12th day of June next,

the Wednesday in Trinity week. The Vestries

of the several Parishes in the diocese are request-

ed to appoint delegates.

By order,

H. L. DAV.

Secretary.

May 23 34

Public Sale.

By virtue of a Decree of the Honorable Judges of Queen Ann's County Court,

The subscriber will sell at public sale, at 10 o'clock, on MONDAY next, the following property, lately belonging to Doctor Noell, deceased, viz:

The House & Lot in the town of Centreville, now occupied by Dr. Emory, with improvements thereon.

Also—A small parcel of Wood Land, containing about 12 acres, and another parcel of Wood Land, containing about 8 acres. These two parcels are not immediately contiguous to each other, but not very distant, and lie about 3 miles from Centreville, on or near the Spaniard's Neck Road. They are said to be covered with valuable timber.

Also—A small Lot in Centreville, lying between the two principal streets, containing one quarter of an acre.

The terms of sale will be, that one third of the purchase money for the House & Lot must be paid on or before the first day of January next, when possession will be given; the remainder in two equal annual payments.

One half of the purchase money for the other property to be paid on or before the 28th day of October, or upon the ratification of the sale by the Court; the remainder in six months thereafter. A deed will be made to the purchaser or purchasers, on the payment of the whole purchase money, which must be secured by bond with security approved by the Trustee.

Any information relative to the property will be given by Wm. Chambers, Esq. Centreville.

SARAH NOEL, Trustee.

In Chancery, May 3d, 1816.

Wm KNIGHT, son of William Matthews, The object of the bill filed in this cause is to obtain a decree for the sale of the estate of John Morton, in the property hereinafter mentioned for the payment of the claimants claim as administrator of William Matthews.

The bill states that William Matthews by certain articles of agreement entered into between him and the said John Morton, sold unto said Morton certain lands and houses in Calvert county; that the said Morton executed to the said Matthews his five several bonds for payment of the purchase money; that only a part of the said purchase money hath been paid, leaving a considerable balance yet due; that the said William Matthews is dead, and that letters of administration hath been granted to the complainant on his estate; that the said Morton is also dead, leaving three children, John, Margaret, and Francis Morton, infants, under the age of twenty one years, his heirs at law, to whom the equitable interest in the said property hath descended; that the personal estate left by said Morton is not sufficient for the payment of his debts. It is also stated by petition that since the filing of the said bill the defendants Francis and Margaret have removed out of the State of Maryland. It is the upon adjudged and ordered that the complainant by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in the Eastern Star, before the 6th day of June next, give notice to the absent defendants of the substance and object of the bill, that they may be warned to appear in court in person or by attorney, before the 6th day of October next, to show cause, if they have, why a decree should not pass as prayed.

True copy. Test—
THOS H BOWIE,
Reg Cur: Can.
May 21 3

The Wilmington & Easton new Line of Stage Coach.

Has commenced running from EASTON to WILMINGTON on one day, viz: Leaving Easton eve: Monday and Thursday at 4 o'clock, passing through Centreville, Church Hill, Sudier's Cross Roads, Head of Chester, Head of Sassafras, Warwick and Middleton, so on by the Buck Tavern to Wilmington—and returning by the same every Tuesday and Friday—Persons from the upper part of this Line, wishing to go to Baltimore, by coming down on the Tuesday's Stage can be accommodated on the next morning by the way of Centreville, Queen's Town or Easton to Baltimore; and those wishing to go to Annapolis or Washington, can be accommodated the next morning by the way of Centreville, Broad Creek, or b. the way of Easton and Hedges Ferry, on to Annapolis and Washington or Baltimore.

The subscribers pledge themselves to the public, that their Line shall not fail for good Stages, Horses or Drivers, and the best accommodation at the different stopping places that the country can afford—by the public's humble servants,

ROBERT KEDDY,
THOS PEACOCK,
SAM'l CHAPLAIN,
JAS MURDOCH.

Apr 30

N.B. The subscribers have a Hackney Carriage placed at Church Hill, for the conveyance of passengers to Chester Town or Rock Hall, running the same day of the Line of Stages. At the charge at the risk of the owners.

FOR SALE.

About two hundred and fifty acres of LAND, part of a tract called Hopton, situated in Talbot county, near Wye river, adjacent to the Lands of Mr. John Seh and Mr. Chas. Gibson, and within a mile of a good Landing. About one half of this tract is arable, the remainder is in wood of very fine timber, well adapted for ship building. On the premises are a framed dwelling house and kitchen, a framed out house including a granary and corn house under one roof. There is also a small dwelling house and shop on part of the Land immediately on the post road to Easton, so situated as to make an excellent stand for a blacksmith and wheelwright. There is a spring of excellent water close by the house—the situation is healthy, and there are eight or ten acres of beach, which might be converted into good meadow. Any person wishing to purchase, will, it is presumed, take a view of the premises, and may apply to the subscriber.

P. W. HEMSEY.

Apr 9

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA, A NEW ASSORTMENT OF

SEASONABLE GOODS:

AMONGST WHICH ARE
Gingham
Plaids
Stripes
Bengal ditto
Calicos, common and
undress
Waterloo ditto
Cambrics 44 & 64
Do. Shirts
Scam Loom do
Super Long Cloth
Fancy Muslins
Lappet Shawls
Tambor Book Muslin
Plain do.
Linen
Cotton
Cotton varn, from No. 6 to 26
Fine Broad Cloths
Do. Cassimeres
TOGETHER WITH

COFFEE, SUGAR, & TEAS.

All of which he will sell at a small advance for Cash.

JAMES THOMAS.

Easton, Apr 23

Easton and Baltimore Packet.

SLOOP GENERAL BENSON,

CLEMENT VICKARS, Master.

Will leave Easton Point on Sunday morning next, 25th inst at 9 o'clock—Arriving, leave Baltimore every Wednesday morning during the season, at the same hour.

For freight or passage, (having excellent accommodations for passengers) apply to the Captain on board—or, in his absence, at his office at the Point.

All orders, accompanied with the cash, will be duly attended to by

The Public's obedient servant,

CLEMENT VICKARS.

Easton Point, Feb. 20

SCHOOL BOOKS

For sale at the Star Office

EDUCATION.

A Gentleman, qualified to teach a Country School, will receive liberal encouragement, by applying to the subscribers, provided he exhibits testimonials of his ability as a scholar, added to temperance and attention to the duties of such a station. Apply to Mr. Smith, Editor, or to the subscribers living in the neighborhood of Haddaway's Ferry, Talbot county, Md.

JOSEPH FARLAND,
JAMES SETH.

May 28 3

JOHN JOHNSTON,

Saddler & Harness Maker,

Takes the liberty of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore, with an elegant assortment of

SADDLERY,

Consisting of Bells Bits and Stirrups, of various patterns, and every other kind of plate necessary for his line of business, and of the latest fashions from England. Likewise a handsome assortment of common Saddlery both fine and brass. He has also an elegant assortment of LEATHER, which, with regard to quality, was never surpassed in this place; and with which, from the assistance he has paid to his selection, he confidently expects to be able to execute his work with neatness and dispatch, and to give general satisfaction. He will sell for Cash.

The Public's obedient servant,

JOHN JOHNSTON.

N.B. My best Saddles I make myself—and those gentlemen only for whom I have had the honor of working, an judge of the quality; and other gentlemen who will do me the honor to call, will not be disappointed.

Easton, March 25

TAKE NOTICE,

That I have declined Inn Keeping, for the express purpose of liquidating my accounts, and am at this time waiting; and supposing it would be more agreeable to settle with me than any other person, I shall remain very much at home, where any gentleman wishing may see me at any time, next door to the Star Office. I hope this initiation will be sufficient, as I cannot let my accounts lie long unsettled, and shall proceed immediately for the recovery of the same, without respect to persons.

SOLOMON LOWE.

Feb 6

NOTICE.

At persons indebted to the estate of Colonel William W. Key, late of Caroline county, deceased either on land, note, or book account, are requested to come forward and settle their respective claims. And all persons having claims against said deceased's estate, are requested to bring them in, properly liquidated for settlement.

Wm. Whitley, &
Henry Whitley,
Executors

Whitewell, Del. Nov. 7

Pay Master General's Office,

City of Washington, May 9, 1816.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, To claimants for half pay pensions, under the act of Congress, passed on the 1st of April, 1816, entitled "An Act making further provision for military services during the late war, and for other purposes," that evidence of their claims, conformably to the mode herein pointed out, should be transmitted to this office:

1s. The date of decease of the officer or soldier, to be established from one of the following sources, namely:

The records of the war department.

The rolls of the army.

The testimony of military officers, (staff or others)

The testimony of other respectable persons.

2d. The legality of the marriage, the name of the widow, with those of her children who may have been under 16 years of age at the time of the father's decease, & the state or territory and county in which she and they resided, should be established. The legality of the marriage may be ascertained by the certificate of the clergyman who joined them in wedlock, or the testimony of respectable persons having knowledge of them, or by transcripts from parish registers, duly authenticated.

3d. The wife, at the time of ascertaining and allying this half pay or placing her on this list, must show that she has not and and married; and must moreover repeat, at the time of receiving each and ev^{er}, payment thereof, because, in case her marrying again, the half pay reverts to such of her children as may be under sixteen years of age. This may be done by the testimony of respectable persons, having knowledge of the case.

These evidences being produced to, and filed in the office, the paymaster general, the pension can be there registered.

In cases of orphans, (where there is no widow) the guardian will, of course, act for them; establish their pensions, as prescribed, the foregoing regulations, and receive the same.

Payments will be made annually.

ROBERT LENT,
Paymaster general.

Printers of the laws of the United States will give the foregoing three insertions in their papers.

May 11, (21) 3

Salted Beef & Bacon.

The subscriber offers for sale 10 bbls of nice BEEF, by the bbl or smaller quantity. Also, some BACON, which will be sold on good terms for cash.

PETER WHALIN,

at PETERSON'S, Easton.

May 28 3

Notice is hereby given,

That I will attend in person, or by deputy—For Queen Anne's county; at Queen's Town on Monday the 17th of June next; and at the Court House in Centreville on Tuesday the 18th—For Caroline county; at the Court House in Denton on Thursday the 20th, and at Greensborough on Friday the 21st—For Talbot county; at St. Michael's on Monday the 24th, and at the Court House in Easton on Tuesday the 25th; for the purpose of receiving any information that may be furnished as to the changes which may have taken place in the assessable property of individuals since the last assessment made under the act of January 9, 1815, and previous to the 1st of June, 1816, which information must be given in writing under the signature of the person whose tax may be affected thereby. The changes extend to:

1. Assessable property omitted to be assessed at the preceding assessment, and property that has ceased to be exempted from assessment, such as property belonging to the United States, or a State, or otherwise exempted, which on its transfer becomes assessable. All such property is now to be assessed. But no valuation is to be made in the previous valuation of real estate in virtue of any improvement thereon.

2. Transfers of real estate and slaves, according to which an abatement in the enumerations and valuations of the person transferring them will be made, and a correspondent increase in the enumerations and valuations of the person to whom the transfer may be made.

3. Changes of residents and non-residents.—These changes will merely require a transfer from the lists of residents to that of non-residents, or vice versa, as the case may be, of the property in the ownership or agency of which such a change has occurred.

4. The burning or destruction of houses or other fixed improvements of real estate, for which an abatement equal to the injury arising from these causes is to be made.

5. The exemption of property that has ceased to be assessable for which also an abatement is to be made.

6. Slaves that have been born, or have died, or have run away or have otherwise become useless since the preceding assessment. In these cases changes in the preceding valuations are to be made where the tax chargeable to the valuation on the 1st day of June of all those (except such as have been obtained by transfer) then owned by such person, and the reduction in the valuation in such event is to be equal to the difference between the valuation of those owned at the preceding assessment and the existing valuation of those owned on the 1st of June, 1816, and an abatement equal to such reduction to be made.

The whole of these changes are to be relative to the first of June; and in all of them the rates of the valuations made under the act of January 9, 1815, are, as near as may be, to be maintained; excepting in two cases, one where a partial alienation of real estate shall occur, in which case, as the tax, is fixed agreeably to the preceding assessment, is to be apportioned among the several parts, according to their respective values on the first of June; the proportional value (according to the preceding valuation) at that time of the part alienated, and of the remainder of the property, should be stated: the other respecting slaves (other than such as are transferred within the same collection district) which are to be valued according to their existing value, and slaves that have been born, or have died, or have run away, or have otherwise become useless since the preceding assessment, in which case the course above stated is to be pursued.

Any person becoming the owner of a slave by transfer to him from a collection district other than that in which he resides is required, under the penalty of ten dollars, to render to aforesaid a statement specifying the age and sex of such slave, who is to be valued according to his or her entire value.

In all cases in which such information of a change in the assessable property of any person, according to the preceding assessment, shall not be so received, such person & property will continue liable to the whole tax chargeable thereon greatly to that assessment.

And notice is further hereby given, That I will attend in person, or by deputy, at the Court House in Centreville on Tuesday the 9th of June next; at the Court House in Denton on Thursday the 11th and at the Court House in Easton on Saturday the 13th, for the purpose of receiving any appeal that may be made in writing to the revised enumerations and valuations made in virtue of such changes, which will be open to the inspection of any person who may apply to inspect the same, and a statement of which will be previously made and delivered to each person affected thereby, or be put in the mail, addressed to him or her, and directed to the post office nearest to the abode of such person agreeably to my best information, except in the case of persons not residing within this collection district.

In the statements furnished by individuals, it will be necessary to specify with precision the property of an individual as it existed at the time of the preceding assessment, the assessable property omitted then to be assessed, and its value, the transfers of real estate and slaves (stating the names and residence of the persons to whom transferred) and their value, the changes of residents and non-residents with their names and residence, and the value of the property, the burning or destruction of houses or other fixed improvements of real estate, with their value, property that has become exempt from taxation and its value, stating the grounds on which the exemption is claimed, and the state laws by which it is permanently or specially exempted, and where an abatement is claimed for slaves that have died, or have run away, or have otherwise become useless since the preceding assessment, the statement must give a list of all the slaves with their sex and ages (excepting those obtained by transfer) owned by the individual, valued according to their value on the 1st of June, 1816, which value must be less than that of the value of his slaves at the preceding assessment to entitle him to an abatement. In all these cases there must be such a specification and description of the property, as it stands on the 1st of June, 1816, and as it stood at the preceding assessment, as will enable the principal assessor to make proper deductions in cases where they may be rightly claimed, and proper charges where they are not.

To aid in attaining this precision, the following form is annexed, being that required in the original assessment, and which, as near as may be, may serve as a model in drawing out the statement now required from individuals.

WILLIAM ROBERTS,
Principal Assessor 2d Maryland District.

May 28 3

one corn house, one grist mill, describing the same, and any other improvements the farm may contain valued at dollars.

One dwelling house in the town of (here insert the town, the street, &c. the materials of which built, the number of stories, the length and depth of the buildings or offices attached, and particularizing the extent of the lot on which it stands) Valued at dollars.

Two unimproved lots in the said town, (here insert the street on which situated, in square feet, perches, or acres) valued at dollars.

Males—1 above 50 years of age; 4 between 12 and 50 years; 2 under 12 years;

Females—2 between 12 and 50 years; 1 under 12 years; Valued at dollars.

Total, dollars.

March Term, Anno Domini 1816.

Ordered, by Dorchester county court, that the first Monday in September next, be limited and appointed for the creditor of John Snoot, an insolvent debtor, to bring in and declare his claims to the Clerk of the county court: Provided, a copy of this order be inserted in one newspaper in the city of Baltimore, and in one other in Easton, for three successive weeks at least, three months before the said first Monday next, by THOMAS ENNALS, Esq. trustee for said Snoot.

Signed by order,

E. RICHARDSON, Clerk.

May 28 3

CASH WILL BE PAID

For 15 or 20 likely young Negroes, by making application at the Bar of the Union Tavern, in Easton. Liberal prices will be given in Baltimore paper, if required, by an early application to

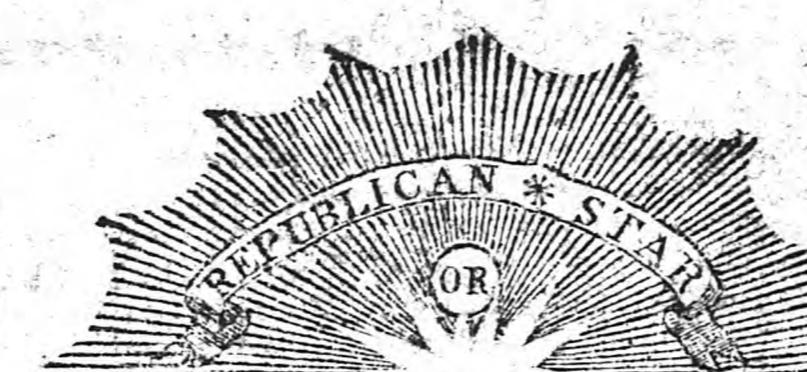
JAMES CLAY.

May 28 3

TOP-GALLANT

Stands the present season at

GENERAL



ADVERTISER.

VOL. XVII.

EASTON, (Md.) TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 11, 1816.

No. 41—865.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,
Every Tuesday Morning, by
THOMAS PERRIN SMITH,
(PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

THE TERMS
Are TWO DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS
per annum, payable half yearly, in advance:
No paper can be discontinued, until the same
is paid for.

Advertisements are inserted three weeks for One
Dollar, and continued weekly for Twenty-five Cents
per square.

Public Sale.

By virtue of a Decree of the Honorable Judges of
Queen Ann's county court,

The subscriber will sell at public sale, at Mr.
Chaplin's tavern, in Centreville, on MONDAY,
the first day of July next, the following described
property, lately belonging to Doctor PEARY E.
NOEL, deceased, viz.

The House & Lot in the town of Cen-
treville, now occupied by Dr. Emory, with the
improvements thereon

Also—A small parcel of Wood Land,
containing about 12 acres, and another parcel of
Wood Land, containing about 8 acres. These
two parcels are not immediately contiguous to
each other, but not very distant, and lie about 3
miles from Centreville, on or near the Spanish
Neck Road. They are said to be covered with
valuable timber.

Also—A small Lot in Centreville, ly-
ing between the two principal streets, containing
one quarter of an acre.

The terms of sale will be, that one third
of the purchase money for the House & Lot must
be paid on or before the first day of January next,
when possession will be given; the remainder in
two equal annual payments.

One half of the purchase money for
the other property to be paid on or before the
20th day of October, or upon the ratification of the
sale by the Court; the remainder in six
months thereafter. A deed will be made to the
purchaser or purchasers, on the payment of the
whole purchase money, which must be sec-
ured by bond with security approved by the Trus-
tee.

Any information relative to the property
will be given by Wm. Chambers, Esq. Centre-
ville.

SARAH NOEL, Trustee.

June 4 4q

NOTICE.

The stockholders of the "EASTON HOTEL"
are earnestly requested to meet at the Court
House, on TUESDAY NEXT, the 11th inst.,
as the subscribers have some important business
to lay before them.

ANDREW SKINNER,
RICHARD SPENCER,
TRISTRAM NEEDLES,
JAMES NABB.

June 4 2

Protestant Episcopal Church.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

To all whom it may concern,

That the Convention of the Protestant Epis-
copal Church in Maryland, will meet in the City
of Annapolis, on the 12th day of June next,
the Wednesday in Trinity week. The Vestries
of the several Parishes in the diocese are request-
ed to appoint delegates.

By order,

H. L. DAVIS, Secretary

May 28 3q

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the Levy Court for Talbot County, will
meet on Monday the 17th day of June next, at
the Court House in Easton, to receive and levy
accounts against the county. All persons con-
cerned are requested to attend on that day.

Per order Levy Court,

J. LOOKERMAN, Clerk.

May 7 (14) 5

Union Bank of Maryland,

9th May, 1816.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders,
that an election for sixteen Directors, will be
held at the Bank, on MONDAY the 1st July
next, at nine o'clock in the morning and con-
clude until three in the afternoon.

By order of the board,

R. HIGINGBOTHOM, Cash'r.

N. B. By the act of incorporation, not more
than eleven of the present board, are eligible for
the ensuing year.

The Editors of the Easton Star, Freder-
icktown Herald, Republican Gazette, and Na-
gerstown Herald, are requested to publish the a-
bove once a week for six weeks and forward their
accounts for payment.

R. H. Cash.

may 14 6

FOR SALE,

A Farm containing 250 acre, more or less,
and is part of that valuable tract of Land called
"Controversy," lying in Caroline county, about
one mile from Denton, on the post road to Hills-
borough.—This Farm is well timbered, and is in
tolerable good repair, the situation is healthy and
handsome; about two thirds of the Land still
and adapted to the growth of wheat or corn, the
other third is light but produces well corn or rye,
besides there is a branch through which runs a
never failing stream of water which might be
made a good mill seat; persons wishing to pur-
chase a bargain will no doubt meet with one
there.—Should it best suit purchasers the Farm
may be sold in three separate lots with a good
portion of timber on each lot. For terms apply
to Mr. Edward B. Hardcastle, at Denton, or to
the subscriber in Wye Neck.

RICHARD SKINNER.

May 21

HOPKINS'S & DUFF'S
RAZOR STRIPS,
superior quality,
For sale at the Sixt office.

LAWS OF THE U. STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

To authorize the payment for property
lost, captured or destroyed by the en-
emy, while in the military service of
the United States, and for other pur-
poses.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House
of Representatives of the United States
of America, in Congress assembled, That
any volunteer or drafted militiaman, whether
of cavalry, mounted riflemen or in-
fantry, who in the late war between the
United States and Great Britain, has sus-
tained damage by the loss of any horse
that was killed in battle, or which has di-
ed in consequence of a wound therein re-
ceived, or in consequence of failure on
the part of the United States to furnish
such horse with sufficient forage, while
in the military service of the United
States, shall be allowed and paid the
amount of such damage:

Provided, It shall appear that such occupation was
the cause of its destruction.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That any person who, in the time afore-
said, has sustained damage by the de-
struction of his or her house or building
by an enemy, while the same was occu-
pied as a military deposite, under the au-
thority of an officer or agent of the United
States, shall be allowed and paid the
amount of such damage:

Provided, It shall appear that such occupation was
the cause of its destruction.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That the loss or destruction as aforesaid,
as well as the value of such property,
shall be ascertained by the best evi-
dence, which the nature of the case will
admit of, and which may be in the power
of the party to produce; and the amount
thereof, when established and ascertained
according to the provisions of this act, shall
be paid to the sufferer or sufferers, out
of any money in the Treasury not other-
wise appropriated.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That for the more speedy execution of
the provisions of this act, the President
of the United States, by and with the ad-
vice and consent of the Senate, is hereby
authorised to appoint one commissioner,
whose duty it shall be to decide upon all
cases arising under this act; and who, in
the discharge of his duties, shall be subject
to such rules and regulations as shall
be prescribed by the President of the United
States.—Such commissioner shall receive,
as compensation for his services, at the rate of two thousand dol-
lars per annum, for the time he shall be
actually employed, which shall not ex-
ceed two years, to be computed from and
after the first of July next; at which
time he shall enter upon the duties of
his office. All official communica-
tions to and from the commissioner appoint-
ed under this act, shall be free of post-
age.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That any person who, in the time afore-
said, has sustained damage by the death
of any such horse, mule or ox, in conse-
quence of failure on the part of the United
States, to furnish the same with suffi-
cient forage, while in the service afore-
said, shall be allowed and paid the value
thereof.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That any person who, in the time afore-
said, has acted in the military service of
the United States, as a volunteer or draft-
ed militiaman, and who has furnished
himself with military arms and accoutre-
ments, and has sustained damage by the
capture or destruction of the same, with-
out any fault or negligence on his part,
shall be allowed and paid the value
thereof.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That where any property has been im-
pressed or taken by public authority, for
the use or subsistence of the army, dur-
ing the late war, and the same shall
have been destroyed, lost or consumed,
the owner of such property shall be
paid the value thereof, deducting there-
from the amount which has been paid,
or may be claimed for the use and risk
for the same, while in the service afore-
said.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That
nothing in this act contained, shall be so
construed as to enable the owner of any
such property, or his legal representa-
tives, to receive compensation for such
loss or damage as above mentioned,
where the owner of such property, or his
legal representatives, may have recovered
or received satisfaction for such loss
from the persons who may have taken or
impressed such property into the public
service; and that every person claiming
such compensation shall, at the time of
receiving the same, release all claims he
may have against the officer or person
who may have impressed, taken, or used
such property in the public service; and
that in all cases where the owner of such
property, or his legal representative, may
have recovered or received satisfaction
for such loss or injury, from the person
who shall so have taken such property
into the public service, the said officer
or person who shall so have paid such
loss of damage, shall be entitled to re-
ceive the compensation provided by this
act for such loss or damage.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the account of the war depart-
ment, in adjusting and settling the ac-
counts of the different paymasters, is
hereby authorised to allow to the officers
of volunteer cavalry, who furnished
their own horses, while in public ser-
vice, at the rate of forty cents per day,
for each horse so furnished, which any
such officer was entitled by law to keep
in such service, agreeably to the rank of
such officer.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted,
That when any officer, non-commissioned
officer or private, in the cavalry ser-
vice, as aforesaid, having lost the horse
or horses, which may have been taken by

him into the said service, has received
from the United States another horse or
horses, in lieu, or in part payment for the
horse or horses so previously lost as a-
foresaid, such officer, non-commissioned
or private, shall be entitled to receive
the allowance of forty cents per day, for
the use and risk of the horse on
which he may have been so remounted.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That any person who, in the time afore-
said, has sustained damage by the de-
struction of his or her house or building
by an enemy, while the same was occu-
pied as a military deposite, under the au-
thority of an officer or agent of the United
States, shall be allowed and paid the
amount of such damage:

Provided, It shall appear that such occupation was
the cause of its destruction.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That the loss or destruction as aforesaid,
as well as the value of such property,
shall be ascertained by the best evi-
dence, which the nature of the case will
admit of, and which may be in the power
of the party to produce; and the amount
thereof, when established and ascertained
according to the provisions of this act, shall
be paid to the sufferer or sufferers, out
of any money in the Treasury not other-
wise appropriated.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That for the more speedy execution of
the provisions of this act, the President
of the United States, by and with the ad-
vice and consent of the Senate, is hereby
authorised to appoint one commissioner,
whose duty it shall be to decide upon all
cases arising under this act; and who, in
the discharge of his duties, shall be subject
to such rules and regulations as shall
be prescribed by the President of the United
States.—Such commissioner shall receive,
as compensation for his services, at the rate of two thousand dol-
lars per annum, for the time he shall be
actually employed, which shall not ex-
ceed two years, to be computed from and
after the first of July next; at which
time he shall enter upon the duties of
his office. All official communica-
tions to and from the commissioner appoint-
ed under this act, shall be free of post-
age.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That any person who, in the time afore-
said, has sustained damage by the death
of any such horse, mule or ox, in conse-
quence of failure on the part of the United
States, to furnish the same with suffi-
cient forage, while in the service afore-
said, shall be allowed and paid the value
thereof.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That any person who, in the time afore-
said, has acted in the military service of
the United States, as a volunteer or draft-
ed militiaman, and who has furnished
himself with military arms and accoutre-
ments, and has sustained damage by the
capture or destruction of the same, with-
out any fault or negligence on his part,
shall be allowed and paid the value
thereof.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That where any property has been im-
pressed or taken by public authority, for
the use or subsistence of the army, dur-
ing the late war, and the same shall
have been destroyed, lost or consumed,
the owner of such property shall be
paid the value thereof, deducting there-
from the amount which has been paid,
or may be claimed for the use and risk
for the same, while in the service afore-
said.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act contained, shall be so
construed as to enable the owner of any
such property, or his legal representa-
tives, to receive compensation for such
loss or damage as above mentioned,
where the owner of such property, or his
legal representatives, may have recovered
or received satisfaction for such loss
from the persons who may have taken or
impressed such property into the public
service; and that every person claiming
such compensation shall, at the time of
receiving the same, release all claims he
may have against the officer or person
who may have impressed, taken, or used
such property in the public service; and
that in all cases where the owner of such
property, or his legal representative, may
have recovered or received satisfaction
for such loss or injury, from the person
who shall so have taken such property
into the public service, the said officer
or person who shall so have paid such
loss of damage, shall be entitled to re-
ceive the compensation provided by this
act for such loss or damage.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the account of the war depart-
ment, in adjusting and settling the ac-
counts of the different paymasters, is
hereby authorised to allow to the officers
of volunteer cavalry, who furnished
their own horses, while in public ser-
vice, at the rate of forty cents per day,
for each horse so furnished, which any
such officer was entitled by law to keep
in such service, agreeably to the rank of
such officer.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted,
That when any officer, non-commissioned
officer or private, in the cavalry ser-
vice, as aforesaid, having lost the horse
or horses, which may have been taken by

AN ACT

For reducing the duties on licenses to
retailers of wines, spirituous liquors,
and foreign merchandise.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House
of Representatives of the United States
of America, in Congress assembled, That
from and after the thirty first day of Dec-
ember next, the additional duties laid

on licenses to retailers of wines, spirituous
liquors, and foreign merchandise, by the

third section of the act entitled "an

act to provide additional revenues for de-
fraying the expenses of government and

maintaining the public credit, by laying

duties on sales at auction, and on licen-
ses to retail wines, spirituous liquors and

foreign merchandise, and for increasing

the rates of postage," passed on the

twenty third day of December, one thou-
sand eight hundred and fourteen, shall

cease and determine, and in case of any

application for a license to retail, be-
tween the thirtieth day of June, and the

first day of January next, a license there-
for shall, agreeably to the present rates

of duty, be granted, to expire on the thir-
ty-first day of December next, on paying

to the collector a sum which shall bear

the same proportion to the duty for a year
by the existing

but one side, will store this, in addition to many errors in their minds, and regulate their political conduct accordingly.

We venture to assert, that there are many now in this country who still believe all the old stories, that Jefferson and his party had begun to collect bibles to burn, and many other ridiculous tales. In this way the public mind is vitiated falsehood abounds, while truth is sedulously suppressed. If it is a crime to break up and disturb families by slanderous arts, what is it to poison the minds of a great community, and endanger a nation by the inculcation of error?

Vermont Republican.

NORFOLK, MAY 24.

In noticing the death of *Peter Faure*, (or *Forge*, as he was commonly called) in Monday's Herald, we observed that in the smallest possible line of business he had accumulated £20,000. We have since understood from unquestionable authority, that we considerably overrated his stock in trade which never exceeded £200; and that by no other visible means than the profits of this scanty business, he had hoarded up nearly fifty thousand dollars! About £20,000 were deposited in the Banks, £15,000 he had some time ago remitted to France, and invested in real estate, and about £10,000 in gold, were accidentally found after his death deposited in the false bottom of a wooden chest under a quantity of old clothes and rubbish! The extraordinary weight of the chest, after its visible contents were taken out, excited curiosity, and led to the discovery of the treasure! We erred in saying he left no relative; he left a brother who is living in France, and has a large family; to this brother, it was the last request of the deceased, that all his effects in this country might be remitted.

REPUBLICAN STAR,
OR
General Advertiser.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 11, 1816.

DENTON, June 4, 1816.
Agreeably to notice, the Committee appointed by the Democratic Republicans of Talbot and Caroline counties, to nominate a Candidate as Elector of President and Vice President, met at this place: Doctor *SAMUEL S. DICKINSON*, being called to the chair, and *SAMUEL TENANT*, appointed Secretary; the committee proceeded to confer on the subject, and finally agreed on *JOHN BENNETT*, Esq. as a suitable person to Candidate; and the Committee unanimously resolved to support him, and recommend him to the voters of the District; and that the proceedings of the committee be published in the Star at Easton.

SAMUEL S. DICKINSON, Ch'a'n.
SAMUEL TENANT, Sec'y.

Washington, June 6.
The President and his family left this city yesterday for Montpelier, where it is expected he will spend the summer months; there being no public business, at this time, particularly requiring his attendance at the seat of government.

Annapolis, June 8.
THE EMBASSY TO NAPLES AND ST. PETERSBURG.

Yesterday, at 9 in the morning, his excellency *Wm. Pinckney*, minister extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the courts of Naples and St. Petersburg, and family, embarked for Naples on board the U. S. ship Washington, of 74 guns, Capt. Crighton. Salutes were fired from the Washington and the guns in the harbor. At 11 she weighed anchor and proceeded with a full press and a fine western gale down the bay. Mr. King goes out as Secretary of Legation, & Com. Chancery as commander of the Mediterranean squadron. Our minister debarks at Naples, and after settling our affairs at that court proceeds by land to St. Petersburg. As this may justly be considered the most splendid embassy that has ever left our country, the best prayers of the nation accompany her worthy representative.

New York, June 8.
We understand that the U. S. sloop of war Peacock, Captain George W. Rodgers, will sail from this port on Wednesday, for Havre de Grace. His excellency *ALBERT GALLATIN*, Esq. Ambassador to the Court of France, goes out in the Peacock.

REPUBLICAN TICKETS.

Electors of President and Vice President of the U. States.
City of Baltimore.
Edward Johnson.
Baltimore County.
George Warner.
City of Baltimore—*Elector of the Senate.*
Joseph H. Nicholson.
Baltimore County—*Electors of the Senate.*
George Harryman, George P. Stevenson.

Herford—Electors of the Senate.
John Forwood, Jacob Michael.
Delegates to the Assembly.
John Glenn, Charles S. Sewell,
Samuel Bradford, Henry Hall.

Elector of President and Vice President of the U. States.
John Stephen.
Anne Arundel—Electors of the Senate.
Thomas B. Dorsey, Thomas Sellman.
City of Annapolis—Elector of the Senate.
William Kilt, Esq.
Delegates to the Assembly.
Thomas Sellman, Chas. Stewart, (of Dav.)
Roderick Dorsey, Thomas H. Dorsey.

Washington—Electors of the Senate.
Frisby Tidman, John T. Mason.
Delegates to the Assembly.
Jacob Schenck, Edward G. Williams,
John Bowles, George Hedrick.

Prince George's—Electors of the Senate.
Gen. Robert Bowie, Col. Joseph Cross.
Delegates to the Assembly.
Samuel Spring, Robert W. Bowie,
Horatio C. M'Elroy, Henry Culver.

Frederick—Electors of the Senate.
Thomas Hawkins, Joshua Cockey.
Delegates to the Assembly.
Beane S. Pignan, M. Eichberger,
Gen. John Cook, J. Blight.

Cecil—Electors of the Senate.
Edward H. Veaver, Joseph Harlan.
Delegates to the Assembly.
John Roth, Robert H. Archer,
William Kickets, James L. Porter.

Kent—Electors of the Senate.
Benjamin Massey, Thomas Carwell.

Queen Ann's—Delegates to the Assembly.
Robert Stevens, Kensey Harrison,
Wm. E. Meconkin, James Roberts.

Elector of President and Vice President of the U. States.
For Talbot, Caroline, & the Upper District of Dorchester Counties.
John Bennett.

Caroline—Electors of the Senate.
Frederick Holbrook, James Keene.
Delegates to the Assembly.

Wm. Lardcastle, Montgomery Denny,
Peter Willis, Elijah Barwick.
Dorchester—Electors of the Senate.
Capt. Solomon Frazier, Wm. Eccleston.

*Married, at Newark, (Del.) on Tuesday evening, the 28th ult. by the Rev. A. K. Russell, Col. *GEORGE E. MITCHELL*, of the U. S. Army, to Miss *MARY HOOPER*, of Dorchester county, Maryland.*

A valuable Farm for sale.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC SALE,
on MONDAY, the 24th day of June, if fair, if not the next fair day, at 11 o'clock A. M. at Cambridge.

A valuable tract of LAND, lying one mile from New Market, one and a half from Chop tank river, directly on the post road from New Market to Cambridge, in Dorchester county; and adjoining the farms of Henry Dickinson and Wm. Gist; containing about three hundred and fifty acres, of which there are one hundred and fifty acres heavily timbered. This farm is well watered, there is a running stream that divides it from the property of H. Dickinson, and with a small expence it may become the first quality meadow ground. The land is good and fertile, producing Wheat, Rye, Indian Corn, Clover, & C. There are on the premises a good dwelling house, one story high, a kitchen, smoke house and barn, with a shed on each side, for grain of different kinds, stables, cow-house, &c.

The subscriber thinks it unnecessary to give any further particulars, as he expects those who wish to purchase will view the property. The terms of sale are one half of the purchase money in hand, and the remaining one half with interest from the day of sale, in three equal payments at six, twelve and eighteen months, the purchaser giving approved notes; on the last payment a good title will be given by

SILAS GRIFFITH.

June 11 2

To the Economists,
Or those who will have much work done for little pay.

The subscriber's beg leave respectively to inform their friends and the public in general of Caroline and the adjoining counties, that they now have in complete order a new WOOL CARDING MACHINE, propelled by water, on Robins's Creek in Caroline county, on the main road leading from Denton to Dover Bridge, about six miles from the former and ten miles from the latter, and about one mile from the waters of Choptank River. Persons coming by water can have their wool received at Stanton's Landing, about one mile from Potter's Landing, where it will be taken to the Machine and returned free of expence.

Persons bringing wool to be carded will observe that the wool must be cleansed and greased to produce complete rolls.

They will card wool into the rolls on the shop at notice for 10 cents per pound.

From the superiority of the Machine and the work made by an eminent artist, they flatter themselves to meet the encouragement of a generous public.

GEO. W. COLLISON
BEAUCHAMP STANTON.

June 11 3

FOR RENT,

For the remainder of the year, the dwelling part of the brick house, nearly opposite the Bank, lately occupied by the subscriber. For terms apply at the Star-Office, or to

SOLOMON LOWE.

June 11 1

Notice is hereby given,

That I will attend in person, or by deputy, at the Court House in Dorchester county, on Tuesday the 25th June; at Vienna, on Wednesday the 26th; at Quantico, on Friday the 28th; at the Court House in Somerset county, on Saturday the 29th—At the Court House in Worcester county, on Monday the 1st of July; and my Office in Berlin on Tuesday the 2d—for the purpose of receiving any information that may be furnished as to the changes which may have taken place in the assessable property of individuals since the last assessment made under the act of January 9, 1815, and previous to the 1st of June, 1816, which information must be given in writing under the signature of the person whose tax may be affected thereby. The changes extend to

1. Assessable property omitted to be assessed at the preceding assessment, and property that has ceased to be exempted from assessment, such as property belonging to the United States, or a State, or otherwise exempted, which on its transfer becomes assessable. All such property is now to be assessed. But no alteration is to be made in the previous valuation of real estate in virtue of any improvement thereon.

2. Transfers of real estate and slaves, according to which an abatement in the enumerations and valuations of the person transferring them will be made, and a corresponding increase in the enumerations and valuations of the person to whom the transfer may be made.

3. Changes of residents, and non-residents.—These changes will merely require a transfer from the lists of residents to that of non-residents, or vice versa, as the case may be, of the property in the ownership or agency of which such a change has occurred.

4. The burning or destruction of houses or other fixed improvements of real estate, for which an abatement equal to the injury arising from these causes is to be made.

5. The exemption of property that has ceased to be assessable for which also an abatement equal to its value is to be made.

6. Slaves that have been born, or have died, or have run away or otherwise become useless since the preceding assessment. In these cases changes in the preceding valuations are to be made where the tax chargeable to any person for slaves would be diminished by the valuation on the 1st day of June of all those (excepting such as have been obtained by transfer) then owned by such person, and the reduction in the valuation in such event is to be equal to the difference between the valuation of those owned at the preceding assessment and the existing value of those owned on the 1st of June, 1816, and an abatement equal to such reduction to be made.

7. *Frederick—Electors of the Senate.*
Thomas Hawkins, Joshua Cockey.
Delegates to the Assembly.
Beane S. Pignan, M. Eichberger,
Gen. John Cook, J. Blight.

The whole of these changes are to be relative to the first of June; and in all of them the rates of the valuations made under the act of January 9, 1815, are, as near as may be, to be maintained; excepting in two cases, one where a partial alienation of real estate shall occur, in which case, as the tax, as fixed agreeably to the preceding assessment, is to be apportioned among the severals parts, according to their respective values on the first of June, the proportional value (according to the preceding valuation) at that time of the part alienated, and of the remainder of the property, should be stated: the other respecting slaves (other than such as are transferred within the same collection district), which are to be valued according to their existing value, and slaves that have been born, or have died, or have run away, or have otherwise become useless since the preceding assessment, in which case the course above stated is to be pursued.

Any person becoming the owner of a slave by transfer to him from a collection district other than that in which he resides is required, under the penalty of ten dollars, to render as aforesaid a statement specifying the age and sex of such slave, who is to be valued according to his or her existing value.

In all cases in which such information of a change in the assessable property of any person, according to the preceding assessment, shall not be received, such person & property will continue liable to the whole tax chargeable thereto agreeably to that assessment.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY FURTHER GIVEN.

Pursuant to the act of the United States, passed the 9th day of April last, entitled "An act to authorize the payment for property lost, captured, or destroyed while in the military service of the U. States, and for other purposes," that all claims provided for by the said act, must be presented to this office on or before the ninth day of April, in the year 1818; and if not presented within that period, they cannot be received, examined and decided on at this office.

First Class of Cases.

The claims provided for by the said act are, first, "Any volunteer or drafted militiaman, whether of cavalry, mounted riflemen, or infantry, who in the late war between the United States and Great Britain, has sustained damage by the loss of any horse which was killed in battle, or which has died in consequence of a wound there received, or in consequence of failure on the part of the United States to furnish such horse with sufficient forage while in the service of the United States, shall be allowed, and paid the value of such horse." This provision comprehends three descriptions of cases.

1st. An horse killed in battle.

2d. An horse dying consequence of a wound received in battle.

3d. An horse dying consequence of not being furnished with sufficient forage by the United States.

To substantiate a claim of either description,

1st. The order of the government, authorizing the employment of the corps to which the original claimant belonged, or the subsequent acceptance of such corps, or approbation of its employment must be produced.

2d. The certificate of the officer or surviving officer commanding, the claimant at the time of the accident on which the claim is founded, with certificate, if not given while the officer was in the service of the U. States, must be sworn to; and in every case it must be practicable to inspect the same, and a statement of which will be previously made, and delivered to each person affected thereby, or be put in the mail, addressed to him or her, and directed to the post office nearest to the abode of such person agreeably to my best information, except in the case of persons not residing within this collection district.

In the statements furnished by individuals it will be necessary to specify with precision the name of an individual as it existed at the time of the preceding assessment, the assessable property omitted to be assessed, and its value, the transfers of real estate and slaves (stating the names and residence of the persons to whom transferred) and their value, the changes of residents and non residents with their names and residence, and the value of the property, the burning or destruction of houses or other fixed improvements of real estate, with their value, property that has become exempt from taxation and its value, stating the grounds on which the exemption is claimed, and the state laws by which it is permanently or specially exempted, and where an abatement is claimed for slaves that have died, or have run away, or have otherwise become useless since the preceding assessment, the statement must give a list of all the slaves with their sex and ages (excepting those obtained by transfer) owned by the individual, valued according to their value on the 1st of June, 1816, which value must be less than that of the valuation of his slaves at the preceding assessment to entitle him to an abatement. In all these cases there must be such a specification and description of the property as it stands on the 1st of June, 1816, and as it stood at the preceding assessment, as will enable the principal assessor to make proper deductions in cases where they may be fully claimed, and proper charges where they are incurred.

To aid in attaining this precision, the following form is annexed, being that required in the original assessment, and which, as near as may be, may serve as a model in drawing out the statement now required from individuals.

LEVIN DIRICKSON.

Principal Assessor 1st Maryland District.

June 11 8

Lists of Lands, Lots of Ground with their improvements Dwelling Houses and slaves, owned by A. B. on the 1st day of June, 1816, lying and being within the —— district of the state of ——, viz: in the (here insert the county, township, or parish, in which the property is situated.)

One farm (here insert its description, specifying the water course, or hill, or mountain, or high road, on which it is situated, or noting the adjoining proprietors, or otherwise stating particular which it may be known and distinguishing) containing (here insert in words at length the number) acres, having thereon one dwelling house, of wood, of two stories, forty feet in length by thirty in depth, two bars, of wood, one corn house, one grist mill; describing the same, and any other improvements (the farm may contain) valued at —— dollars.

Two unimproved lots in the said town, (here insert the street on which situated, in square feet, perches, or acres) valued at —— dollars.

Males—1 above 50 years of age;

4 between 12 and 50 years;

2 under 12 years;

Females—2 between 12 and 50 years;

1 under 12 years;

Valued at —— dollars.

CAUTION.

LEVIN B. SIMMONS having quit my employ, he is no longer authorized to receive any money or transact any business whatever for me from this date.

WM. H. BATES.

6. The Easton Star will give the above & forward the account to

W. H. B.

May 30, June 11 4

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber on Saturday the 25th of May last, a negro woman named EASTER, about 5 feet high, bright chestnut color, a tolerable sharp nose, she carried with her a child about a year old, named Betsy. It took up in the state of Maryland. Thirty Dollars, and if out of the state Fifty Dollars will be paid to any person securing her so that he gets her again; it is supposed she has gone with a free negro by the name of John Holland, and may pass for his wife, he has one of his little toes cut off.

WILLIAM TRIGOR.

Tobacostie, Dorchester county, Md.

June 11, 1816 3d

Wanted at this Office,</b

**ST. AGNES'S WELL.**

By Mr. Diamond.

A story there runs of a marvellous well,
Near fair Florence city (so travellers tell),
To St. Agnes devoted,
And very much noted
For mystical charms in its waters that dwell.
With all new married couples—the story thus goes,
Which ever drinks first at the spring that there flows,
Be it husband or wife,
That one shall for life,
Or the other a yoke of subjection impose.
Young Claude led Claudine to the Church as his bride,
And wedlock's hard knot in a twinkling was tied.
But the clerk's usual twang,
"Amen!" scarce had rang,
When the bridegroom eloped from his good woman's side.
Away like a hare, from the hound, started he,
Till reaching the well—dropping plumb on his knee
"Dear St. Agnes he cried,
"Let me drink of thy tide,
And the right to the breeches establish in me."
He quaff'd till near bursting—again turn'd to quaff,
Till the bride in pursuit, reach'd his side with a laugh,
Lifting briskly his head,
To the lady he said,
"I'm first at the well, Spouse, so bow to the st'ff!"

The dame to her hubby replied with a sneer,
That you're first at the well, after marriage, is clear.
But to save such a task,
I filled a small flask,
And took it to coach in my pocket, my dear."

NEW GOODS.

The subscribers have just received and are now opening
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

SEASONABLE GOODS,

AMONGST WHICH ARE

London cloths and cas. Cambrie, muslins, cal-
simmers, co's, ginghams,
French and India silks Silk shawls.
(of various descrip- Compy bandanna hand-
kerchiefs,
Colored & black Cam Twill and plain cotton shawls,
Paner musl and leno Seersucker and carada muslins,
Silk & cotton hosiery, Marseilles vesting, white Steam loom and other and colored, &c.
shirtings,

They have also received a supply of
FRESH TEAS,
And expect in a few days to receive
CHINA LUSTRE & QUEEN'SWARE, &c.

They offer them all **REMARKABLY CHEAP,** and invite their friends and the public to call and view their assortment.

CLAYLAND & NABB

Easton, June 4

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA, A NEW ASSORTMENT OF

SEASONABLE GOODS,

AMONGST WHICH ARE

Ginghams Silesia Linens
Plaids Crape Crapes
Stages Waterloo Shawls
Bengal ditto Imitation do.
Caicos, common and Chintz do.
undress Dark and light do. 7-4,
Waterloo ditto 8-4 and 6-4
Cambies 4 & 6-4 Madras Handkerchiefs
Do. Shirtings Pocket do.
Steam Loom do. Men's white cotton hose
Super Long Cloth Women's do. do.
Fancy Muslins Colored do.
Lappet Shawls Silk Florentine
Tambor Book Muslin White Marseilles vesting
Plain do. Coloured do.
Leno do. Royal blue do.
Dimities Cotton Casemeres
Jeans Linen Checks
Cotton yarn, from No. 6 to 26 Brown Holland
Fine Broad Cloths Black Cambries
Do. Cassimeres Coloured do.
TOGETHER WITH

COFFEE, SUGAR, & TEAS.
All of which he will sell at a small advance for Cash.

JAMES THOMAS.

Easton, April 23

New Goods,

FOR LESS THAN THE COST OF IMPORTATION.

MORSELL & LAMBDIN,

Have just received from PHILADELPHIA, and are now opening a superb assortment of

Staple & Fancy Articles,

Selected from the latest arrivals, and laid in upon such terms, as enables them to sell at very reasonable prices. They beg leave to invite their friends and the public to give them a call.

Notes on the Chartered Banks of Delaware and Maryland, will be received at par, in exchange for Goods.

May 21

FOR SALE,

About two hundred and fifty acres of LAND,

part of a tract called Hopeton, situated in Talbot county, near Wye river, adjacent to the Lands of Mr. John Seth and Mr. Chas. Gibson, and within a mile of a good Landing. About one half of this tract is arable, the remainder is in woods of very fine timber, well adapted for ship building. On the premises are a framed dwelling house and kitchen, a framed out house including a granary and corn house under one roof. There is also a small dwelling house and shop on part of the Land immediately on the post road to Easton, so situated as to make an excellent stand for a blacksmith and wheelwright. There is a spring of excellent water close by the house—the situation is healthful, and there are eight or ten acres of land, which might be converted into good meadow. Any person wishing to purchase will, it is presumed, take a view of the premises, and may apply to the subscriber.

P. W. HEMSLEY.

April 9

SCHOOL BOOKS

For sale at the Star Office.

Lambert Reardon—Taylor,

Respectfully informs his customers, and the public, that he has taken his Brother THOMAS REARDON, in business with him, it will hereafter be carried on under the firm of

Lambert & Thomas Reardon,

who have just received, and selected with the greatest care, a neat

ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,

Adapted to the season, viz.

Extra super London cloths, and cassimeres

of the most approved colors.

Second quality do do

Patent Angora cassonets and stockinetts

Black silk florinettes

White and colored merselles

Royal ruffs

Black jeans, and cotton cassimeres

York stripes

Seersuckers, and ginghams

Silk buttons

With general assortment of trimmings.

All of which they offer to make up in the

neatest and most fashionable style, and at very rea-
sonable prices for cash.

Orders thankfully received, and punctually attended to with promptness,

by

LAMBERT & THOMAS REARDON

Easton, May 28, 1816.

ALL PERSONS

Indebted to the subscriber, on open account,

are requested to call and close them, and those

on note or otherwise, to make as speedy pay-
ment as possible.

LAMBERT REARDON.

May 28.

The Wilmington & Easton new Line of

S T A G E S,

Has commenced running from EASTON to

WILMINGTON in one day, viz: Leaving Easton

every Monday and Thursday at 4 o'clock, passing

through Centreville, Church Hill, Sudler's

Cross Roads, Head of Chester, Head of Sassa-

fras, Warwick and Middletown, so on by the

Buck Tavern to Wilmington—and returning by

the same every Tuesday and Friday. Persons

from the upper part of this Line, wishing to go to

Baltimore, by coming down in the Tuesday's

Stage, can be accommodated on the next morn-

ing by the way of Centreville, Queen's Town or

Easton to Baltimore; and those wishing to go to

Annapolis or Washington, can be accommodat-

ed the next morning by the way of Centreville,

Broad Creek, or by the way of Easton and Had-

daway's Ferry, on to Annapolis and Washington or Baltimore.

The subscribers pledge themselves to the pub-

lic, that their Line shall not want for good Stages,

Horses or Drivers, and the best accommoda-

tion at the different stopping places that the country

can afford—by the public's humble servants,

ROBERT KEDDY,

THOS. PEACOCK,

SAM'L CHAPLAIN,

JAS. MURDOCH.

Apr 30

N. R. The subscribers have a Hackney Car-

riage placed at Church Hill, for the conveyance

of Passengers to Chester Town or Rock Hall,

running the same day of the Line of Stages. At

the baggage at the risk of the owners.

EDUCATION.

A Gentleman, qualified to teach a Country School, will receive liberal encouragement, by applying to the subscribers, provided he exhibits testimonials of his ability as a scholar, added to temperance and attention to the duties of such a station. Apply to Mr. Smith, Editor, or to the subscribers living in the neighborhood of Hadda-

way's Ferry, Talbot county, Md.

JOSEPH FARLAND,

JAMES SETH.

May 28 m

JOHN JOHNSTON,

Saddler & Harness Maker,

Takes the liberty of informing his friends and

the public generally, that he has just returned

from Baltimore, with an elegant assortment of

SADDLERY,

Consisting of Bridle Bits and Stirrups, of various patterns, and every other kind of plate necessary for his line of business, and of the latest fashions from England—Likewise a handsome assort-

ment of common Saddlery, both fine and brass.

He has also an elegant assortment of LEATHER,

which, with regard to quality, was never surpas-

sed in this place; and with which, from the at-

tention he has paid to its selection, he confident-

ly expects to be able to execute his work with

neatness and dispatch, and to give general satis-

faction. He will sell low for Cash.

The Public's obedient servant,

JOHN JOHNSTON.

N. B. My best Saddles I make myself, and

those gentlemen only for whom I have had the

honor of working, can judge of the quality; and

other gentlemen who will do me the honor to call, will not be disappointed.

Easton, March 26

TAKE NOTICE,

That I have declined Inn Keeping, for the ex-
press purpose of liquidating my accounts, and
at this time waiting; and supposing it would

be more agreeable to settle with me than with any other person, I shall remain very much at home, where

any gentleman wishing, may see me at any time,

next door to the Star Office. I hope this infor-

mation will be sufficient, as I cannot let my ac-

counts lie long unsettled, and shall proceed imme-

diately for the recovery of the same, without

respect to persons.

SOLOMON LOWE.

Feb. 6

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Colonel William H. H. Lee, late of Caroline county, dec'd either on bond, note, or book account, are re-
quested to come forward and settle their respec-

tive claims: And all persons having claims a-

gainst said deceased's estate, are requested to bring them in, properly liquidated for settlement.

Wm. Whiteley, &

Henry Whiteley,

Executors

Whiteleyburg, Del. nov. 7

HOUSE-KEEPER WANTED.

A middle aged single Woman, that can come
well recommended, is wanted as a House Keep-
er, in a genteel family—none other need apply.

Apply at the Star office.

May 7

BLANK BOOKS,

For sale at the Star Office

Notice is hereby given,

That I will attend in person, or by deputy
for Queen Ann's count, at Queen's Town on
Monday the 17th of June next, and at the Court
House in Centreville on Tuesday the 18th—For
Caroline county; at the Court House in Denton on
Thursday the 20th, and at Greensborough on
Friday the 21st—For Talbot county, at St. Michael's on Monday the 24th, and at the Court
House in Easton on Tuesday the 25th, for the
purpose of receiving any information that may be
furnished as to the changes which may have
taken place in the assessable property of indi-
viduals since the last assessment made under the
act of January 9, 1815, and previous to the 1st
of June, 1816, which information must be given
in writing under the signature of the person
whose tax may be affected thereby. The
changes extend to

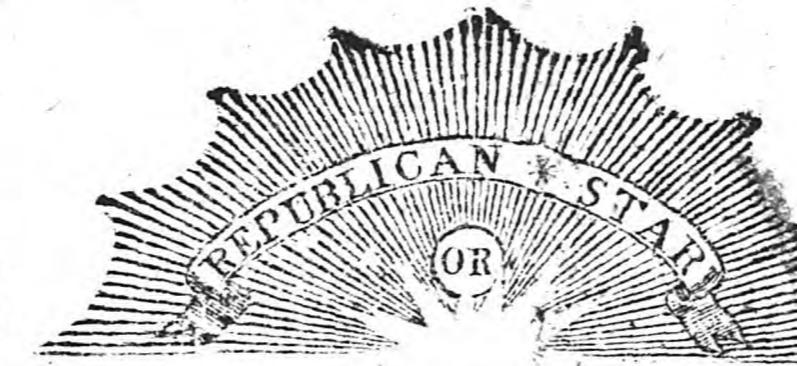
1. Assessable property omitted to be assessed
at the preceding assessment, and property that
has ceased to be exempted from assessment, such
as property belonging to the United States, or a
State, or otherwise exempted, which on its
transfer becomes assessable. All such property
is now to be assessed. But no alteration is to be
made in the previous valuation of real estate in
virtue of any improvement thereon.

2. Transfers of real estate and slaves, according
to which an abatement in the enumerations and
valuations of the person transferring them will be
made, and a correspondent increase in the
enumerations and valuations of the person to whom
the transfer may be made.

3. Changes of residents and non-residents.
These changes will merely require a transfer from
the lists of residents to that of non-residents,
or vice versa, as the case may be, of the property in
the ownership or agency of which such a
change has occurred.

4. The burning or destruction of houses or
other fixed improvements of real estate, for which an
abatement equal to the injury arising from these
causes is to be made.

GENERAL



ADVERTISER.

VOL. XVII.

EASTON, (Md.) TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 18, 1816.

No. 42—866.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,
Every Tuesday Morning, by
THOMAS PERRIN SMITH,
(PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

THE TERMS

Are TWO DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS
per annum, payable half yearly, in advance:—
No paper can be discontinued, until the same is
paid for.

Advertisements are inserted three weeks for One
Dollar, and continued weekly for Twenty-five Cents
per square.

A valuable Farm for sale.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC SALE,
On MONDAY, the 24th day of June, if fair, if not
the next fair day, at 11 o'clock A. M. at Cum
bridge.

A valuable tract of LAND, lying one mile
from New-Market, one and an half from Chop
tank river, directly on the post road from New
Market to Cambridge, in D. Chester county, and
late the property of Samuel Griffith, deceased,
adjoining the farms of Henry Dickinson and
Wm. Gist; containing about three hundred and
fifty acres, of which there are one hundred and
fifty acres heavily timbered. This farm is well
watered, there is a running stream that divides it
from the property of H. Dickinson, and with a
small expense it may become the first quality
meadow ground. The land is good and fertile,
producing Wheat, Rye, Indian Corn, Clover, &c.
There are on the premises a good dwelling house,
one story high, a kitchen, smoke house and barn,
with a shed on each side, for grain of different
kinds, stables, cow-house, &c.

The subscriber thinks it unnecessary to give
any farther particulars, as he expects those who
wish to purchase will view the property. The
terms of sale are one half of the purchase money
in hand, and the remaining one half with interest
from the day of sale, in three equal payments at
six, twelve and eighteen months, the purchaser
giving approved notes;—on the last payment a
good title will be given by

SILAS GRIFFITH.

June 11 2

Public Sale.

By virtue of a Decree of the Honorable Judges of
Queen Ann's County court,

The subscriber will sell at public sale, at Mr.
Chaplin's tavern, in Centreville, on MONDAY,
the first day of July next, the following described
property, lately belonging to Doctor PERRY E.
NOEL, deceased, viz:

The House & Lot in the town of Cen
trevalle, now occupied by Dr. Emory, with the
improvements thereon.

Also—A small parcel of Wood Land,
containing about 42 acres, and another parcel of
Wood Land, containing about 8 acres. These
two parcels are not immediately contiguous to
each other, but not very distant, and lie about 3
miles from Centreville, on or near the Spaniard's
Neck Road. They are said to be covered with
valuable timber.

Also—A small Lot in Centreville, ly
ing between the two principal streets, containing
one quarter of an acre.

The terms of sale will be, that one third
of the purchase money for the House & Lot must
be paid on or before the first day of January next,
when possession will be given; the remainder in
two equal annual payments.

One half of the purchase money for
the other property to be paid on or before the
20th day of October, or upon the ratification of
the sale by the Court;—the remainder in six
months thereafter. A deed will be made to the
purchaser or purchasers, on the payment of the
whole purchase money, which must be secured
by bond with security approved by the Trust
tee.

Any information relative to the property
will be given by Wm. Chambers, Esq. Centreville.

SARAH NOEL, Trustee.

June 4 4q

To the Economists,
Or those who will have much work done
for little pay.

The subscribers beg leave respectfully to in
form their friends and the public, in general of
Caroline and the adjoining counties, that they
now have in complete order a new WOOL
CARDING MACHINE, propelled by water,
on Robin's Creek in Caroline county, on the
main road leading from Denton to Dover Bridge,
about six miles from the former and ten miles
from the latter, and about one mile from the wa
ters of Choptank River. Persons coming by
water can have their wool received at Stanton's
Landing, about one mile from Potter's Landing,
where it will be taken to the Machine and re
turned free of expence.

Persons bringing wool to be carded will ob
serve that the wool must be cleansed and greas
ed to produce complete rolls.

They will card wool into the rolls on the short
est notice for 10 cents per pound.

From the superiority of the Machine and be
ing made by an eminent artist, they flatter them
selves to meet the encouragement of a generous
public.

**GEO. W. COLLISON,
BEACHAMP STANTON.**

June 11 3

Union Bank of Maryland,

9th May, 1816.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders,
that an election for sixteen Directors, will be
held at the Bank, on MONDAY the 1st July
next, at nine o'clock in the morning and con
tinues until three in the afternoon.

By order of the board,
R. HIGINGBOTHOM, Cash'r.

N. B. By the act of incorporation, not more
than eleven of the present board, are eligible for
the ensuing year.

The Editors of the Easton Star, Freder
icktown Herald, Republican Gazette, and Ha
venstock Herald, are requested to publish the a
bove once a week for six weeks and forward their
accounts for payment.

R. H. Cash.

May 14

FOR SALE,

A Farm containing 250 acres, more or less,
and is part of that valuable tract of Land called
"Controversy," lying in Caroline county, about
one mile from Denton, on the post road to Hills
borough. This Farm is well timbered, and is in
tolerable good repair, the situation is healthy and
handsome; about two thirds of the Land is stiff
and adapted to the growth of wheat or corn, the
other third is light but produces well corn or rye,
besides there is a branch through which runs a
never failing stream of water which might be
made a good mill seat: persons wishing to pur
chase a bargain will no doubt meet with one
there.—Should it best suit purchasers the Farm
may be sold in three separate lots with a good
portion of timber on each lot. For terms apply
to Mr. Edward B. Hardcastle, at Denton, or to
the subscriber in Wye Neck.

RICHARD SKINNER.

May 21

FOR SALE,

About two hundred and fifty acres of LAND,
part of a tract called Hopton, situated in Talbot
county, near Wye river, adjacent to the Lands
of John Seth and Mr. Chas. Gibson, and
within a mile of a good Landing. About one
half of this tract is arable, the remainder is in
wood of very fine timber, well adapted for ship
building. On the premises are a framed dwell
ing house and kitchen, a framed out house in
cluding a granary and corn house under one roof.
There is also a small dwelling house and shop on
part of the Land immediately on the post road to
Easton, so situated as to make an excellent stand
for a blacksmith and wheelwright. There is a
spring of excellent water close by the house—the
situation is healthy, and there are eight or ten a
creas of branch, which might be converted into
good meadow.—Any person wishing to pur
chase will, it is presumed, take a view of the pre
mises, and may apply to the subscriber.

P. W. HEMSTON.

April 9

New Goods, FOR LESS THAN THE COST OF IMPORTATION.

MORSELL & LAMBDIN,

Have just received from PHILADELPHIA, and are
now opening a superb assortment of

Staple & Fancy Articles,

Selected from the latest arrivals, and laid in up
on such terms, as enables them to sell at very re
duced prices. They beg leave to invite their
friends and the public to give them a call.

Notes on the Chartered Banks of Delaware
and Maryland, will be received at par, in exchange
for Goods.

May 21

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA, A
NEW ASSORTMENT OF

SEASONABLE GOODS:

AMONGST WHICH ARE

Gingham
Plaids
Stripes
Bengal ditto
Calicoes, common and
undress
Waterloo ditto
Cambrics 4 & 6-4
Do. Shirts
Steam Loom do.
Super Long Cloth
Fancy Muslins
Lappet Shawls
Tambor Book Muslin
Plain do.
Leno do.
Cotton yarn, from No. 6 to 26
Fins Broad Cloths
Do. Cassimeres
TOGETHER WITH

COFFEE, SUGAR, & TEAS.

All of which he will sell at a small advance for
Cash.

JAMES THOMAS.

Easton, April 23

NEW GOODS.

The subscribers have just received and
are now opening

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

SEASONABLE GOODS,

AMONGST WHICH ARE

London cloths and cas. Cambic muslins, cali
simmers, &c., gingham, French and India silks, Silk shawls,
(of various descrip.
tions,) Comp'y handannahand
kerchiefs, Colored & black Can. Twill and plain cotton
ton crapes, shawls, Fancy mill and leno Scersucker and carada
muslins, ties, Silk & cotton hose, Marcella vesting, white
Steam loom and other and colored, &c.
shirtings,

They have also received a supply of

FRESH TEAS,

And expect in a few days to receive

CHINA LUSTRE & QUEEN'S WARD.

They offer them all REMARKABLY CHEAP,
and invite their friends and the public to call and view
their assortment

CLAYLAND & NABB.

Easton, June 4

TAKE NOTICE,

That I have declined Inn Keeping, for the ex
press purpose of liquidating my accounts, and
am at this time waiting; and supposing it would
be more agreeable to settle with me than any other
person, I shall remain very much at home, where
any gentleman wishing, may see me at any time,
next door to the Star Office. I hope this in
formation will be sufficient, as I cannot let my ac
counts lie long unsettled, and shall proceed im
mediately for the recovery of the same, without
respect to persons.

SOLOMON LOWE.

Feb. 6

Lambert Reardon—Taylor,

Respectfully informs his customers, and the
public, that he has taken his Brother THOMAS
REARDON, in business with him, it will hereaf
ter be carried on under the firm of

Lambert & Thomas Reardon,

who have just received, and selected with the
greatest care, a neat

ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,

Adapted to the season, viz.

Extra super London cloths, and cassimères
of the most approved colors
Second quality do do
Patent Angora cassonets and stockinett
Black silk florentines
White and colored merselles
Royal ribb
Black jeans, and cotton cassimères
York stripes
Seersuckers, and ginghams
Silk buttons
With a general assortment of trimmings.

All of which they offer to make up in the
neatest and most fashionable style, and at very re
duced prices for cash. Orders promptly received,
and punctually attended to with promptness,

LAMBERT & THOMAS REARDON.

Easton, May 28, 1816.

ALL PERSONS

Indebted to the subscriber, on open account,
are requested to call and close them; and those
not note or otherwise, to make as speedy pay
ment as possible

LAMBERT REARDON.

May 28

The Wilmington & Easton new Line of
STAGES,

Has commenced running from EASTON to
WILMINGTON in one day, viz: Leaving Easton
every Monday and Thursday at 4 o'clock, pass
ing through Centreville, Church Hill, Sudier's
Cross Roads, Head of Chester, Head of Sassa
fras, Warwick and Middletown, so on by the
Buck Tavern to Wilmington—and returning by
the same every Tuesday and Friday. Persons
from the upper part of the Line, wishing to go to
Baltimore, by coming down in the Tuesday's
Stage can be accommodated on the next morn
ing by the way of Centreville, Queen's Town or
Easton to Baltimore; and those wishing to go to
Annapolis or Washington, can be accommodated
the next morning by the way of Centreville,
Broad Creek, or by the way of Easton and Had
daway's Ferry, on Annapolis and Washington
or Baltimore.

The subscribers pledge themselves to the pub
lic, that their Line shall not want for good Stages,
Horses or Drivers, and the best accommodation
at the different stopping places that the country
can afford—by the public's humble servants,

ROBERT KEDDY.
THOS. PEACOCK.
SAWL CHAPLAIN,
JAS. MURDOCH.

Apr. 30

N. B. The subscribers have a Hackney Car
riage placed at Church Hill, for the convenience
of passengers to Chester Town or Rock Hill,
running the same day of the Line of Stages. Al
so the baggage at the risk of the owners

CAUTION.

LEVIN B. SIMMONS having quit my em
ploy, he is no longer authorised to receive any
money or transact any business whatever for me
from this date.

WM. H. BATES.

Apr. 29

The Easton Star will give the above 4 in
sertions and forward the account to

W. H. B.

May 30. (June 11) 4

LAWS OF THE U. STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

To alter certain parts of the act provid
ing for the government of the Territory of
Missouri.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House
of Representatives of the United States
of America, in Congress assembled, That
the electors of the territory of Mis
souri entitled to vote for members of the
House of Representatives of the territory,
at the time of selecting the representatives
to the General Assembly, shall in each
county in said territory elect one mem
ber of the legislative council to serve for
two years and no longer, qualified ac
cording to the provisions of the fifth sec
tion of the act providing for the govern
ment of the territory of Missouri, passed
June fourth, one thousand eight hundred
and twelve, a majority of whom shall
be a quorum, and shall possess the same
powers as are granted to the legislative
council by the said recited act; and in
case of vacancy of a member of the leg
islative council by resignation or other
wise, the governor of the territory
shall issue a writ to the county to elect
another person to

THIRD LIEUTENANTS.

Joseph J. Miles, 11th March, 1814.
First Lieutenant.
Wm. C. Beard, 27th Sept. 1812.
Capt. brevet, 20th Aug. 1814.
William Sumpfer, 27th May, 1813.
Second Lieutenant.
James Smith, 19th Nov. 1812.
1st Lt. brevet, 15th April, 1814.
W. K. Pauling, 20th June, 1814.
Surgeon.
B. F. Harney, 17th Aug. 1814.
For the Second Regiment of Infantry.
Captain.
George G. Steele, 6th July, 1812.
major brevet, 4th Sept. 1814.
First Lieutenant.
James Bailey, 3d Jan. 1812.
Capt. brevet, 27th March, 1814.
For the Third Regiment of Infantry.
Maj. r.
Z. Taylor, 15th May, 1814.
brevet, 5th Sept. 1812.
Captain.
Benjamin Desha, 17th March, 1814.
George Cray, 17th Sept. 1814.
Second Lieutenant.
Andrew Lewis, 2d May, 1814.
For the Fourth Regiment of Infantry.
Captain.
J. N. McIntosh, 1st May, 1811.
C. Crawford, 6th July, 1812.
George W. Melvin, 24th Aug. 1812.
First Lieutenant.
Thomas Kearney, 6th July, 1812.
Capt. brevet, 13th May, 1813.
Lewis Yancy, 24th March, 1814.
Second Lieutenant.
Geo. B. McClasky, 1st May, 1814.
John L. Elbert, 18th July, 1814.
For the Fifth Regiment of Infantry.
First Lieutenant.
Wm. B. Adams, 6th July, 1812.
Capt. brevet, 13th May, 1813.
Second Lieutenant.
Robert A. McCabe, 31st Dec. 1812.
1st Lieut. brevet, 1st May, 1814.
O. Marin, 8th Feb. 1814.
1st Lieut. brevet, 25th Sept. 1814.
R. H. Hammon, 1st Oct. 1814.
For the sixth Regiment of Infantry.
Major.
James V. Ball, 16th Sept. 1812.
Lieut. col. brevet, 18th Dec. 1812.
Captain.
Thomas Hamilton, 31st Feb. 1814.
For the Seventh Regiment of Infantry.
Second Lieutenant.
Jacob Tipton, 1st Jan. 1814.
1st Lieut. brevet, 3d Nov. 1814.
For the Eighth Regiment of Infantry.
Captain.
James M'Keon, 6th July, 1812.
First Lieutenant.
Robert Houston, 29th March, 1813.
Second Lieutenant.
George Kennedy, 17th May, 1814.
1st Lieut. brevet, 17th May, 1814.
For the Ninth Regiment.
S. Mate.
William Pearson, 4th August, 1814.
Promotions in the Corps of Engineers.
Capt. Charles Gratiot to be major, rank
9th Feb. 1815.
1st Lieutenant E. de. Russy, to be captain,
rank 9th Feb. 1815.
2d Lieutenant George Rescott, to be 1st
Lieut. rank 9th Feb. 1815.
The officers above selected will forth-
with repair to the head quarters of their
several regiments, viz :
The Light Artillery, Newport, R. I.
1st Infantry, Pass Christiana, Louisi-
ana.
2d Infantry, Sackett's Harbor, N. Y.
3d Infantry, Detroit, Michigan.
4th Infantry, Fort Hawkins, Georgia.
5th Infantry, Detroit, Michigan.
6th Infantry, Plattsburg, N. Y.
7th Infantry, Fort Hawkins, Georgia.
8th Infantry, St. Louis, Missouri Ter-
ritory.
Rifle Regiment, St. Louis, Missouri
Territory.

Officers of the Staff, Engineers, Ordnance and of the corps of Artillery, will be disposed of in separate orders. Commanding officers will report the names of all who do not forthwith repair to their statement. The army is too small to tolerate idlers, and they will be dismissed from the service.

By order of the secretary of war,
D. PARKER,
Adjt. & Insp. Gen.

FROM THE KENTUCKY LUMINARY,
MAY 24.

Mr. Bertrand
It is well known that during the late session of the national legislature a law was passed, giving to each of its members an annual compensation of fifteen hundred dollars, in lieu of the former allowance of six dollars per day.

Your readers may not all make the necessary calculations growing out of this system of folly and speculation. I deem it proper to expose to their view, the increased dimensions to which the pockets of the members will be extended by this additional and enormous compensation. The first year, for which they receive this salary, commenced on the 1st day of March, 1815, and ended on the 31st day of March last, more than a month before the law was passed. During that year they were in session 89 days, and the salary divided into daily allowance, averages to each member 16 dollars 85 cents and 4 mills each day more than the former compensation. Of the year, ending the 3d day of March next, a longer period will be spent in session, as they have already set 85 days. Congress will meet on the 2d day of next December, and will probably continue in session

until the 3d day of March, 1817, when their time expires:—making the whole period of session the present year 150 days, to each of which the allowance is 10 dollars.

The present congress, during the two years will be in session 239 days, and each member receiving \$3000 for that time, will be paid at the rate of 12 dollars 55 cents and 2 mills per day, more than double the former recompence.

No congress, it is presumed, will ever have occasion to sit a longer period of time than the present. Our peculiar situation, growing out of a state of war, produced an unusual press of business, and rendered it necessary for congress to protract their session to an unusual length. Indeed we are told the business will hereafter be accomplished in less than one half the time. If so, the members will be paid at a rate exceeding 26 dollars per day. The expedition which will be given to the public business, has been advanced as an argument for increasing the pay of members of congress. Suppose the public business be expedited one half; who will be the gainers—the people or congress? The latter, surely in a very enlarged ratio, while the people will gain a loss of about two hundred and forty-eight thousand five hundred and twenty dollars every year.

The argument, viewed in its true character and addressed to the people, resolves itself into this. We, your rulers, can do your business in one half the time in which it is now done but for this faithful discharge of our duty we must be paid a double price. If you will increase our compensation in a two fold ratio, we will do as we ought, otherwise we shall be glad to stay here as long again as it is necessary merely to get the 6 dollars per day. Had this argument and others used on the occasion, been put into the crucible of reason and reduced to their original elements they would have covered with smoke the stupidity of those who used them.

It should be remembered that in addition to the annual salary of 1500 dollars, each member is paid six dollars for every twenty miles he travels in going to, and returning from congress. The distance from this part of the country to the seat of government is about 760 miles.—Making the travelling compensation 420 dollars. Members residing that distance from Washington, will receive an annual recompence of one thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars. By the provisions of the law, the speaker is paid 3000 annually. Mr. Clay, therefore, receives from the public purse, thirty-four hundred and twenty dollars every year.

Justice requires me to state that the very worthy gentlemen who represents us at this time in congress was not present when the law was passed. Had he not been prevented by sickness, his inflexible adherence to principle, and uniform propriety of legislation, amidst the storms of political folly and persecution would have excreted his efforts to arrest its passage.

It is likewise remarked with pleasure that both the gentlemen who are candidates for the next congressional election, are decidedly opposed to the law in question.

The honorable gentleman, when about to introduce this bill, my fancy represents rising to address congress in the language of the Roman satirist—*O, Civis, querenda pecunia primum est, Virtus post nummos!* Which may be translated to mean:—Fellow members of congress! lands and negroes are better than patriotism. Whatever may be its dictates, let us yield to the impulses of avarice, and obey the loud calls of the love of money. “The public is a goose, and he is a fool who will not pluck the quill.”

WASHINGTON, JUNE 10.

There has been in this city, for some days past, a delegation from the Chickasaw nation of Indians, consisting of general William Colbert, the great war chief of the Chickasaws; maj. James Colbert, interpreter of the United States; Et-issue, Mingo, the great orator; Ap-pa-pa-bee, a chief; Chas-tau-ny, and Col-let-chee, warriors—conducted by Mr. Wigton King.

These chiefs and warriors, with the rest of their nation, took an active part in the late war against our combined white and red foes in the south, and can boast they never spilled the blood of a white man except in war, and then have always taken part with the United States. Gen. Colbert has particularly distinguished himself. He with 7 others of his nation, fought with us as long ago as at St. Clair's defeat; and, in the late war, before his nation was ready for the fight, singly joined the 3d regiment of the United States infantry; after remaining with them nine months he returned to his nation, collected his warriors, and marched to Fort Montgomery on the Alabama, from there against Pensacola, crossed the Escambia and pursued the flying hostile Creek near to Apalachicola, killing many of the enemy, and returning to fort Montgomery with 85 Creek prisoners.

The business of the delegation at this city was to obtain a permanent adjustment of the boundaries between them and the Creeks, Cherokees and Chocaws; for which purpose commissioners have been appointed. They have been satisfactorily paid, also, at the war department, for their military services during the late war, and return home, to use their own expression, “with gratitude and thanks to the president, and their white brothers, as well as glad hearts to their wives & children.” It is

but just to add their appearance and deportment are such as to entitle them to respect and attention.

LAFITTE.

It may not be unamusing to our readers, to state some particulars relative to the character of Lafitte, who acted so conspicuously a part in the defence of N. Orleans. It is well known that this man, assited by a band of Baratarians, kept up marauding excursions on the commerce of the United States. Com. Patterson received orders from the Secretary of the Navy to disperse this band of marauders, and was sent on to New-Orleans for that purpose. Before his arrangement was completed, intelligence was received of the hostile intentions of the English and it then became a question how he was to act. Our enemies were then attempting to conquer us no less by division than by arms. The British commanders published proclamations, inviting the Spaniards—the people of color—the negroes—and, among the rest, the marauders of Barataria, to join their standard. Lt. Col. Ewd. Nichols made overtures express and direct to Lafitte, promising him a guarantee of his property, &c. if he would join the British standard. This wiley officer demanded a fortnight to return a definitive answer to his proposals, and the British officer does not appear to imagine that he was preparing to play a double game: he flatters him with the services which he intends to render to the British arms. But the antipathy which this Frenchman bore to that nation seems to have answered all the purposes of nobler qualities. He immediately dispatched a messenger to the Gov. of Louisiana with the intelligence, and tendered his services for the defence of N. Orleans. He embraced the favourable moment, when he was morally certain that his former errors would be overlooked, to urge his request. If his demand was rejected, he could, as the only alternative left, join the arms of our enemies. In the critical situation in which New Orleans was at that time placed, it did not become the U. States to have more enemies than one. Lafitte therefore was invited by the Governor of Louisiana, to join the standard of the United States, and should his conduct meet with the approbation of Genl. Jackson, the Governor promised to intercede with the President, to procure a pardon for him and his followers. Lafitte, on the strength of this assurance, joined the forces of the United States, and peculiarly signalized himself in the defence of New Orleans. He was then recommended by the Legislature as a suitable object of clemency, and a pardon was thus obtained for himself and all his followers. The above facts are taken from Maj. Latour's history of the war in Louisiana.

What we notice the above facts for, is to show how dangerous a game is played by the nation who endeavors to conquer by holding out such lures and temptations to desperate men to join their standard.

The British officer who sought the alliance of Lafitte, was ultimately the cause of his going over to the United States. Had it not been for this invitation, Lafitte would in all probability have remained neutral. His hatred to the English would probably have prevented him from contributing to the success of their arms; and he clearly would not have assisted a nation who was at that moment laboring his destruction. This invitation, however, from the English, furnished him with the means of making his peace with our government, and enabled him to wreak his resentments on them.

National Register.

Adjutant & Inspector General's Office,
May 31, 1816

CIRCULAR.
The rules and regulations for the government of the army, require the troops to be mustered once in two months for payment, and that no payment shall be made but upon muster rolls signed by an Inspector General, his assistant, or some officer of the army especially assigned to this duty.

The Secretary of War directs me to advise the commandants of the several military departments, that it is made their duty to see the regulation punctually carried into effect. An officer of each regiment, station, garrison or post will be designated in department orders to muster the men and sign the rolls at the regular periods, when no Inspector is present for that purpose. A copy of the order designating the time for such musters, will be furnished to the Regimental and Battalion Paymaster, assigned to pay the troops.

Two muster rolls are to be furnished to the Paymaster; and none, except the semi-annual muster rolls, are required to be transmitted to this office.

When it is known that the musters will be made regularly, there will be no apology for the delay or neglect of the Paymasters; and all deficiencies will be promptly reported to this office to be investigated. By order,

D. PARKER,
Adjt. and Insp. Gen.

INTERESTING!

To the Editors of the Petersburg Intelligencer.

GENTLEMEN,
On the 21st day of December last, I was passing through the state of South-Carolina, and in the evening arrived in the suburbs of the town of _____, where I had an acquaintance on whom I called. I was quickly informed that the family was invited to a wedding at a neighbor-

ing house, and on being requested, I and he hereby is authorized to have dis-
tributed as prize money to Capt. Charles Stewart, late of the frigate Constitution, his officers and crew, the sum of twenty five thousand dollars, for the capture of the British sloop of war Levant; & that the sum of twenty five thousand dollars, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated be, and the same is hereby appropriated for the purpose aforesaid.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House

of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD, President

of the Senate pro tempore.

April 26, 1816. 57

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of Charles Levaux Tru-
deau.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House

of Representatives of the United States

of America, in Congress assembled, That

Charles Levaux Trudeau or his legal repre-
sentatives, be authorized to enter with

the register of the Land Office, without

payment, and six-quarter sections of land,

in place of their lands confirmed by the

board of commissioners west of Pier-
re River in the Mississippi territory, provided,

the same do not exceed one thousand

acres which has been offered at public

sale in the Mississippi territory; and on

return being made to the commissioner of

the general Land Office, a patent shall

issue as in other cases.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House

of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD, President

of the Senate, pro tempore.

April 26, 1816. 58

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the remission of certain duties on

the importation of books for the use of

Harvard College, and on the carriage

and personal baggage of his excellency

William Gore, Governor of the

British province of Upper Canada.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House

of Representatives of the United States

of America, in Congress assembled, That

so much of the act entitled “an act to

provide additional revenue for defraying

the expences of government and main-

taining the public credit, by laying du-

ties on gold and silver watches,” as lays a

duty on household furniture, and on

gold and silver watches,” as lays a duty

on household furniture, and on watches

kept for use, in the year one thousand

eight hundred and sixteen and in suc-

ceeding years, shall be, and the same are hereby re-

mitted.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House

of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD, President

of the Senate, pro tempore.

April 9, 1816. 59

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

REPUBLICAN TICKETS.

Electors of President and Vice President of the U. S.

City of Baltimore.

Edward Johnson.

Baltimore County.

George Warner.

City of Baltimore—Elector of the Senate.

Joseph H. Nicholson.

Baltimore County—Electors of the Senate.

NEW ORLEANS, MAY 17.

We are sorry to learn that all hopes of stopping the *CREVASSÉ* are at an end; it was entirely abandoned yesterday evening, and its dimensions increase, and that the water in the back part of the city and *Fauxbourg* rises.

NEW YORK, May 11.

Extract of a letter to the editor of the *New York Commercial Advertiser*, dated

New Orleans, May 14.

"The water with which part of the city is covered begins to throw out a horrid smell produced, no doubt by its communication with the privies and with the burying ground. Imagine what our situation will be during the heats of August! There is something odd in seeing boats row through the streets of a populous city. On Saturday last, a sloop from across Lake Ponchartrain sailed on the Bayou road as far as the house formerly owned by Daniel Clark, and then struck across the fields to the rear of the city, without once touching bottom. Yesterday (Sunday) all the world sailed on parties of pleasure to the Bayou, St. John; this is usually a pleasant afternoon's ride—what is still more droll several sailed on dry land up to the crosses."

The Honorable Mr. Gore, of Massachusetts, has resigned his seat in the Senate of the U. States, on account of ill health.

Yesterday one hundred discharged American seamen arrived here from London, in the British brig *Madia*.

The coffee which was seized by the officers of the customs a few days since, and which was afterwards taken from them by force of arms, and secreted has been found on the Jersey shore, near Hamilton's Monument.

BOSTON, JUNE 1.

It appears from the report of the committee of the legislature, appointed to examine and count the votes returned for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, that Gen. John Brooks is elected Governor by a majority of 2072 votes over all others, including scattering votes; and that Lieutenant Governor Philips is re-elected by a like majority of 2802 votes.

HARMONY.

The Legislature of Massachusetts, now in session, will have the appointment of two Senators of the United States, in the places of Gen. VARNUM, whose term expires in March next, and of Mr. GORE, who has recently resigned his seat. It is understood to be in contemplation to make a generous effort to bury party feelings and party distinctions, by the appointment of one Senator from each of the political parties in the State. A federalist, who shall represent the commercial part of the community, and a republican, who shall represent the manufacturing part, will give a fair representation of the two great conflicting interests of the State, as well as the two political parties which so equally divide the Commonwealth.—As the federalists daily alledge that at present there exists no ground for continuing the bickerings of party, it is presumed such an overture will cordially meet the wishes of the minority. We congratulate the public on the return once more, after so long an absence, of mutual forbearance and conciliation.

Bost. Patriot.

ST. STEPHENS, (M. T.) MAY 3.

The following is an extract of a letter from Major General E. P. Gaines, at Camp, near Fort Jackson, to one of the Editors.

"Report says the Indians in this nation are so much out of temper with the Big Warrior, that they are determined to take his life, and that he is obliged to sleep in the bushes. He is requested to take an asylum in the Fort. The murderers of Johnston and M'Gasky, are reported to be near the Apalachacola; I have adopted measures for their detection. The line between the Coosa River and Georgia, has been corrected."

ST. STEPHEN'S (M. T.) MAY 3.

A report in circulation, that Mr. Lawson one of the surveyors running the Creek lands, and his party, have been massacred by the Indians. The circumstances of the above report give us room to fear, it is too true. The murderers consisted of armed Indians.

"Two companies of the United States Infantry, under command of Captain Cummins, passed through this city on Sunday last for fort Hawkins. The citizens of Augusta were charmed with the neat equipment and fine military appearance of this corps, and in justice to their officers cheerfully acknowledge that no department has ever visited our city, whose courage and discipline have done themselves more honor, or have given more satisfaction to that part of their country through which they passed. They halted here only one night, and on Tuesday last commenced a forced march for the Creek Nation, where recent acts of hostility have been committed by the Indians. For our own part, we are by no means apprehensive of a renewal of the Creek war; their recent sufferings have taught them a lesson they cannot yet forget, and their existence as a people depends entirely on their preservation of relations of peace and amity with the United States.

Augusta Chronicle, 5th ult.

FROM THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN.

COMMUNICATION.

The MISNOMER—alias, the MISREPRESENTATION.

It is the great aim of that portion of the Federal Editors, denominated the *Third-party men*, the avowed advocates of Monarchy, to run down Democracy by abusive language and scurrilous epithets—to disparage its character, and misrepresent its spirit & tendency—and they wish to have it believed, the Republicans are ashamed to be called democrats

"If there be such men amongst us they must mistake the true principles of Liberty, and are not true Republicans. I am attached to the title Republican—BECAUSE, wherever that principle has prevailed, there existed Liberty, as in ancient Greece and Rome, and in modern Switzerland—but let it be observed, that American Republicanism is as superior to ancient Republicanism as pure Religion is to the grossest Superstition.

In England, Republicanism was subverted by the hypocrisy of Cromwell—in France, it was first disgraced by the ferocious cruelties of Robespierre, and finally subdued by the unbounded ambition of Bonaparte.

There is yet a portion of Republicanism in the third branch of the British Constitution, which was intended to be purely Democratic, in order to balance and counteract, by a fair representation of the people, the despotic maxims of the King and his nobles—Even in its perverted state, this third Branch is the most valuable part of that imaginary and mythical triune System.

The agents and emissaries of the *Mонархical Party* endeavor to disgrace Democracy—BECAUSE, they know it is the only safe barrier against the open and disguised attacks of Monarchy and Aristocracy—Let this great truth be deeply impressed on the minds of the American people, "that without Democracy there can be no Republicanism—take away the one, and the other falls to the ground—Without Democracy, there can be no Liberty, either civil or religious."

The *Third-Party Men* assume the name of *Republicans* as an indefinite term, meaning, "any thing or nothing;" in the same way, and for the same purpose, that they have assumed the mantle of Washington, the more effectually to undermine, and, finally, to destroy, the fabric of the AMERICAN REPUBLIC.

FRANKLIN.

CHARLESTON, June 5.

STEAM BOAT.

We learn, with much pleasure, that an enterprising individual, lately residing in this city, has made arrangements at Philadelphia, for building a *Steam Boat*, intended to ply between this city and Sullivan's Island, during the summer months, and from this place of Savannah, in the winter. The work has already commenced, and she is expected to depart from Philadelphia early in autumn. Her dimensions are 75 feet in length, and 20 feet beam; with an engine of 18 horse power. Expense calculated at about 25,000 dollars.

SAVANNAH, JUNE 4.

AMOUNT OF EXPORTS.

Of Cotton, Rice, and Tobacco from Savannah, from 1st Nov. 1815, to 27th April, 1816.

Sea Island Cotton, 10,722 bales
Upland ditto 62,698
Rice 15,703 whole & 2,336 half
Tobacco 1,501 hogsheads.

The two sailors, who, in April last, in this place, robbed a gentleman of his watch, were tried yesterday, found guilty, and by the jury recommended to mercy.

From Fort Gaines, we have no authentic information since our last paper.—Report says the two soldiers have been delivered up; and that the Indians, fearing the resentment of our government, are endeavouring to compromise the matter.

Milledgeville Journal, 29th May.

NORFOLK, JUNE 5.

COMMERCE OF NORFOLK.

The annexed statement exhibits the amount of duties on Imports and Tonnage, paid or secured at the Custom House at this port from the 1st Jan. 1815, to the 31st May, 1816:

Imports.	Tonnage.
1st quarter, \$23,413 06	2,616 84
2d do. 98,560 55	5,240 72
3d do. 279,198 18	11,972 04
4th do. 154,007 17	12,200 06
1816.	
1st quarter, 160,213 68	5,398 68
April, 76,387 57	
May, 122,200	4,500
914,180 21	41,929 34

Total amount of Duties on Imports and Tonnage for 12 months, \$956,105 55 Averaging \$56,241 73 per month. But if we exclude the two 1st quarters (during which but little was done owing to the unsettled state of commerce) & take the two 11 following months, it will be \$75,116 21 per month.

EDITORS' CORRESPONDENCE.

St. Mary's River, mouth of Poto-

mac, June 10th, 1816.

We were honored on Wednesday last with the arrival of Com. Rogers, Com. PORTER, Col. BOMFORD & suite, of Engineers in St. Mary's River on their tour.

They are much pleased, nay astonished, at the great natural advantages & beauties of this River, and very much surprised that they should be so little known. It was to our late enemies, the British, I find, who first turned the eyes of Naval men to this place, that we are indebted for the visit of these gentlemen.

Yesterday morning a deputation on the part of some of the inhabitants waited on them to invite them to partake of a fish dinner on the shore, which their occupations and intentions to sail next day (to our great regret) caused them to decline.

It seems they completed their survey yesterday. The surveyors were indefatigable in their operations. I have seen them on shore from sunrise to sunset.

This morning they took their departure down the Bay. Your obedient.

Nat. Intel.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

Copy of a letter received at Washington, dated

Marietta, June 6th, 1816.

An accident of the most distressing nature took place yesterday. The large steam boat built at Wheeling, came to anchor here day before yesterday, at evening. She had set out without being prepared for the purpose, and was detained during the night for some iron work. They raised the steam too high before she started, and while the hands were all called together in the act of raising the anchor, the boiler exploded at the end next to them. It was terrible beyond conception; almost all were carried overboard, & dreadfully burned. One was drowned, and 15 or 16 much injured: 6 died last night, and 2 or 3 more must die.

A late British ministerial pamphleteer has urged upon his government the expediency of selecting persons from the "middling classes," and sending them to America to act as Spies and to seek and transmit home such information as cannot be obtained through the usual public channels, and as well contribute to subserve the political views and profligate scheme is precisely of the same nature as that by which Capt. Henry was employed to intrigue with the eastern malcontents, and to encourage and corrupt them into an attempt to dissolve the union. The pamphleteer says that emissaries of the description he recommends would excite the least suspicion among the Americans as to the objects of their commission, and that they could be hired for a trifling stipend and the payment of their travelling expenses.

The language and policy of this ministerial writer go far to demonstrate the hypocrisy of Lord Castlereagh's public professions of friendship for America. We hope that our government and people will be vigilant in watching the movements and detaching the stratagems of Englishmen who appear in this country in a suspicious garb.—*Balt. Patriot.*

REPUBLICAN STAR,
OR
General Advertiser.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 18 1816

Easton, June 11th, 1816.

This being the day agreeably to appointment for the meeting of the committees from the several districts in the county for the nomination of two persons to serve as Electors to choose a Senator, and for the purpose of designating four persons to serve as delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland; the following gentlemen composing the committees so elected appeared.

From District No. 1.—Edwd. Lloyd, Wm. Jordan, Wm. Jenkins, and John Bennett.

From District No. 2.—Wrighton Lowe, Wm. Dodson, Spedden Oreen, and Jno. Hopkins.

From District No. 11.—John Stevens, Stephen Reyner, Wm. Collins, jun. and S. Multic.

From District No. 4.—Edwd. Roberts, Wm. A. Leonard, Jno. Leverton, and Jon. Spencer.

Wherenon EDWARD LLOYD, Esq. was chosen President, and JOHN BENNETT, Secretary.

On motion, it was ordered,

Unanimously resolved, That SOLOMON DICKINSON and JOHN BENNETT, are hereby selected as Senatorial Electors, and are recommended to the people of Talbot county for their support as such.

Resolved, That it is inexpedient to make any nomination of Delegates this day, and that adjournment take place until Tuesday next, when on that day at 11 o'clock, the committee will meet to carry into effect the nomination of delegates to the General Assembly.

True copy of the proceedings.

J. BENNETT, Sec'y.

Billsborough, June 13th, 1816.

Agreeably to adjournment the committees from Talbot, Queen Ann's and Caroline counties met at this place, for the purpose of selecting a proper person to represent the seventh Congressional District of Maryland, when the following gentlemen appeared.

For Talbot county—Col. Perry Spencer, Danl. Martin, John Kemp, Jonathan Spencer, Peter Dickinson, Samuel Y. Garey.

For Queen Ann's county—Jno. Hackett, Francis A. Rochester, Joshua Massey, Thomas W. Hopper, Walter J. Clayton.

For Caroline county—Peter Hardeaste, John Boga, Nathan B. Downs, Thomas Saulsbury, John Rombold, Wm. Dillen.

Col. PERRY SPENCER resumed the Chair, and THOMAS SAULSBURY acting as Secretary.

When THOMAS CULBRETH and WILLIAM HAWARD, Jun. were put in nomination, and on counting the ballot it appeared that Thomas Culbreth had a majority of votes.

Therefore resolved, That this committee give to THOMAS CULBRETH their cordial support, and strongly recommend him to the voters of this district as a proper person to represent them in Congress.

Signed,

PERRY SPENCER, Chair,

Test,

Th. SAULSBURY, Secretary.

EMBASSY TO FRANCE.

His Excellency ALBERT GALLATIN, Esq. am basado; to the Court of France, sailed from New York, the 13th inst. about 1 o'clock, in the U. S. sloop of war Peacock, Capt. Rogers, bound to Havre de Grâce.

The town to be laid out at the Rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie, is to be named Perryburg, in honor of the hero of the Lake—and the town at Lower Sandusky is to be named Croghanville, in honor of the hero of the Land.

From the Albany Argus, June 4.

THE OFFICIAL CANVASS OF VOTES.

For Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Senators, and Representatives to Congress, was completed on Saturday. The votes for Governor are,

For Daniel D. Tompkins, 45,412

Rufus King, 38,647

Republican majority, 6765

Of the Representatives to Congress elected, 22 Republicans and 5 Federalists—Mr. Ogden being elected, in the 18th district, by a majority of 34 votes over Mr. Collins.

A Spanish gentleman & girl, from St. Domingo, are advertised to be seen at Salem. The former is 28 years of age, and but 3 feet high; the latter 14 years of age, and but 2 1/2 feet high.—They are brother and sister. Their father is 3 feet 8 inches in stature, and their mother an ordinary sized woman; these parents have had 16 children, 3 of diminutive size, and 13 of the common size.

ATTENTION THE LADIES!!

Receipt for a Lady's Dress.

Let your Ear-Rings be *Attention*, encircled by the Pearls of *Refinement*; the Diamonds of your *Necklace* be *Truth*, and the chain *Christianity*; your Boston Pin *Charity*, ornamented with the Pearls of *Gentlemen*; your Finger Rings be *Affection*, surrounded with the Diamonds of *Industry*; your Girdle be *Simplicity*, with tassels of *Good Humor*; let your *Gar* be *Virtue*, and your Drapery, *Poiseness*; let your shoes be *Wisdom*, secured by the Buckles of *Perseverance*. Vermont Mirror.

Married, at Chester Town, on Tuesday the 11th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Turner, the Hon. Judge WORRELL, to Miss MARY CLARKSON, both of that place.

ADVERTISEMENT.

By virtue of three Fi Fas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on SATURDAY, the 29th inst. at Centreville, one negro man named Bill, the property of Thomas Gadd, taken and sold at the suit of Wm. Emory and Wm. R. Stuart, for the use of Pere Wilmer and Pere Wilmer.

THOS

Notice is hereby given,

That I will attend in person, or by deputy—
At the Court House in Dorchester county, on
Tuesday the 25th June; at Vienna, on Wednesday
the 26th; at Quantico, on Friday the 28th—
At the Court House in Somerset county, on Sa-
turday the 29th—At the Court House in Wor-
cester county, on Monday; the 1st of July; and
my Office in Berlin, on Tuesday the 2d—For the
purpose of receiving any information that may
be furnished as to the changes which may have
taken place in the assessable property of indi-
viduals since the 1st assessment made under the
act of January 9, 1815, and previous to the 1st
of June, 1816, which information must be given
in writing under the signature of the person
whose tax may be affected thereby. The
changes extend to

1. Assessable property omitted to be assessed
at the preceding assessment, and property that
has ceased to be exempted from assessment, such
as property belonging to the United States, or a
State, or otherwise exempted, which, on its
transfer becomes assessable. All such property
is now to be assessed. But no alteration is to be
made in the previous valuation of real estate in
virtue of any improvement thereon;

2. Transfers of real estate and slaves, according
to which an abatement in the enumerations and
valuations of the person transferring them will be
made, and a correspondent increase in the
enumerations and valuations of the person to whom
the transfer may be made.

3. Changes of residents and non-residents.—
These changes will merely require a transfer
from the lists of residents to that of non-residents,
or vice versa, as the case may be, of the property
in the ownership or agency of which such a
change has occurred.

4. The burning or destruction of houses or
other fixed improvements of real estate, for which an
abatement equal to the injury arising from
these causes is to be made.

5. The exemption of property that has ceased
to be assessable for which also an abatement equal
to its value is to be made.

6. Slaves that have been born, or have died,
or have run away or otherwise become use-
less since the preceding assessment. In these
cases changes in the preceding valuations are only
to be made where the tax chargeable to any
person for slaves would be diminished by the va-
luation on the 1st day of June of all those (ex-
cepting such as have been obtained by trans-
fer) owned by such person, and the reduction
in the valuation in such event is to be equal to the
difference between the valuation of those owned
at the preceding assessment and the existing va-
luation of those owned on the 1st of June, 1816,
and an abatement equal to such reduction to be
made.

The whole of these changes are to be relative
to the 1st of June; and in all of them the rates
of the valuations made under the act of January
9, 1815, are, as near as may be, to be main-
tained; excepting in two cases, one where a partial
abatement of real estate shall occur, in which
case, as the tax, as fixed agreeably to the pre-
ceding assessment, is to be apportioned among
the several parts, according to their respective values
on the 1st of June, the proportionate value (ac-
cording to the preceding valuation) at that time
of the part alienated, and of the remainder of the
property, should be stated; the other respecting
slaves (other than such as are transferred within
the same collection district) which are to be va-
lued according to their existing value, and slaves
that have been born, or have died, or have run
away, or otherwise become useless since the
preceding assessment, in which case the course
above stated is to be pursued.

Any person becoming the owner of a slave by
transfer to him from a collection district other
than that in which he resides is required, under
the penalty of ten dollars, to render as attestation
a statement specifying the age and sex of such
slave, who is to be valued according to his or her
existing value.

In all cases in which such information of a
change in the assessable property of any person,
according to the preceding assessment, shall not
be so received, such person & property will con-
tinue liable to the whole tax chargeable thereon
agreeably to that assessment.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY FURTHER GIVEN,
That I will attend in person, or by deputy—
At the Court House in Dorchester county, on
Saturday the 13th of July; at Vienna, on Mon-
day the 15th; at Quantico, on Tuesday the 16th—
At the Court House in Somerset county, on
Wednesday the 17th—At the Court House in
Worcester county, on Friday the 19th; and
at my Office in Berlin, on Saturday the 20th—For the
purpose of receiving any ap-
peal that may be made in writing as to the
revised enumerations and valuations made in
virtue of such changes, which will be open to
the inspection of any person who may apply to
inspect the same, and a statement of which will
be previously made and delivered to each person
affected thereby, or be put in the mail, addressed
to him or her, and directed to the post office
nearest to the abode of such person agreeably to
the best information, except in the case of per-
sons not residing within this collection dis-
trict.

In the statements furnished by individuals it
will be necessary to specify with precision the
property of an individual as it existed at the time
of the preceding assessment, the assessable prop-
erty omitted then to be assessed, and its value,
the transfers of real estate and slaves (stating the
names and residence of the persons to whom
transferred) and their value, the changes of resi-
dents and non-residents with their names and re-
sidence, and the value of the property, the burn-
ing or destruction of houses or other fixed im-
provements of real estate, with their value, pro-
perty that has become exempt from taxation and
its value, stating the grounds on which the ex-
emption is claimed, and the state laws by which
it is permanently or specially exempted, and
where an abatement is claimed for slaves that
have died, or have run away, or otherwise
become useless since the preceding assessment,
the statement must give a list of all the slaves
with their sex and ages (excepting those obtain-
ed by transfer) owned by the individual, valued
according to their value on the 1st of June, 1816,
which value must be less than that of the valua-
tion of his slaves at the preceding assessment to
entitle him to an abatement. In all these cases
there must be such a specification and descrip-
tion of the property, as it stands on the 1st of June,
1816, and as it stood at the preceding assessment,
as will enable the principal assessor to make pro-
portional deductions in cases where they may be right-
fully claimed, and proper charges where they are
in error.

To aid in attaining this precision, the follow-
ing form is annexed, being that required in the
original assessment, and, which, as near as may
be, may serve as a model in drawing out the state-
ments now required from individuals.

LEVIN DIRICKSON
Principal Assessor 1st Maryland District
June 11 3

Lists of Lands, Lots of Ground with their im-
provements, Dwelling Houses and Slaves, owned
by A. B. on the 1st day of June, 1816, lying
and being within the — district of the state of
—, viz; in the (here insert the county,
township, or parish, in which the property is si-
tuated.)

One farm (here insert its description, specify-
ing the water course, or hill, or mountain, or
high road, on which it is situated, or noting the

adjoining proprietors, or otherwise stating parti-
culars which it may be known and distinguish-
ed,) containing (here insert in words at length,
the number of) acres, having thereon (one dwell-
ing house, of wood, of two stories, forty feet in
length by thirty in depth, two barns, of wood,
one corn house, one grist mill, describing the
same, and any other improvements the farm may
contain) valued at — dollars

One dwelling house in the town of (here insert
the town, the street, &c. the materials of which
built, the number of stories, the length and depth
of the buildings or offices attached, and particular-
izing the extent of the lot on which it stands) va-
lued at — dollars.

Males—1 above 50 years of ages;
4 between 12 and 50 years;
2 under 12 years;

Females—2 between 12 and 50 years;
1 under 12 years;

Valued at — dollars.

EDUCATION.

A Gentleman, qualified to teach a Country
School, will receive liberal encouragement, by
applying to the subscribers, provided he exhibits
testimonials of his ability as a scholar, added to
temperance and attention to the duties of such a
station. Apply to Mr. Smith, Editor, or to the
subscribers living in the neighborhood of Hadda-
way's Ferry, Talbot county, Md.

JOSEPH FARLAND,
JAMES SETH.

May 28 m

JOHN JOHNSTON,
Saddler & Harness Maker,

Takes the liberty of informing his friends and
the public generally, that he has just returned
from Baltimore, with an elegant assortment of

SADDLERY,

Consisting of Bridle Bits and Stirrups, of various
patterns; and every other kind of plate necessary
for his line of business, and of the latest fashions
from England—Likewise a handsome assort-
ment of common Saddlery, both fine and brass.
He has also an elegant assortment of LEATHER,
which, with regard to quality, was never sur-
passed in this place; and with which, from the at-
tention he has paid to its selection, he confident-
ly expects to be able to execute his work with
neatness and dispatch, and to give general satis-
faction. He will sell low for Cash.

The Public's obedient servant,

JOHN JOHNSTON.

N. B. My best Saddles I make myself—and
those gentlemen only for whom I have had the
honor of working, can judge of the quality; and
other gentlemen who will do me the honor to
call, will not be disappointed.

Faith, March 26

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

3d day of June, A. D. 1816.

On application of LANGFORD HIGGINS,
Administrator of Thomas B. Tillison, late of
Talbot county aforesaid, deceased—It is order-
ed, that he give the notice required by law, for
creditors to exhibit their claims against the
said deceased's estate, and that the same be
published once in each week for the space of

three successive weeks, in one of the news
Papers at Easton

In testimony that the above is truly copied
from the minutes of proceedings of the
Orphans' Court of the County aforesaid,

I have hereunto set my hand, and the
seal of my office affixed, this 3d day of June, in the year of our Lord, eighteen
hundred and sixteen.

Test—

JA: PRICE, Reg'r
of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance with the above order,
Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Talbot county, bath
obtained from the orphans' court of Talbot county,
Maryland, letters of administration on the
personal estate of Thomas B. Tillison, late of Talbot
county, dec'd—All persons having claims against
the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the
same, with the vouchers thereof, to the sub-
scriber, on or before the 13th day of December next;

they may otherwise by law be excluded from all
benefit of the said estate. Persons indebted to
the estate of said deceased, are desired to make
payment to the subscriber immediately. Given
under my hand this 11th day of June, eighteen
hundred and sixteen.

LANGFORD HIGGINS, adm'r
of Thomas B. Tillison, dec'd

June 11 3

FOR RENT,

For the remainder of the year, the dwelling
part of the brick house, nearly opposite the Bank,
lately occupied by the subscriber. For terms ap-
plicable at the Star-Office, or to

SOLOMAN LOWE.

June 11

FOR SALE OR RENT,

That valuable Lot at Queen's Town, Queen-
Ann's county, Eastern Shore of Maryland with
the store house, granary, stable, &c. formerly
occupied by Mr. Richard Thomas, and lately by
Messrs. Hindman & Clayton. The situation is
considered equal to any on the Eastern Shore for

retail store.

The above property will be sold immediately,
or rented upon moderate terms. Apply to Mr.
Gerald Coursey or Mr. William Grason, at
Queen's Town, or to

James Calhoun, jun.

Baltimore

Aug. 29

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Colonel
William Whiteley, late of Caroline county, dec'd
either on bond, note, or book account, are re-
quested to come forward and settle their re-
spective claims: And all persons having claims
against said deceased's estate, are requested to
bring them in, properly liquidated for settlement.

Wm. Whiteley, &

Henry Whiteley,

Executors.

Whiteleyburg, Del. nov. 7

HOUSE-KEEPER WANTED.

A middle aged single Woman, that can come
well recommended, is wanted as a House Keep-
er, in a genteel family—none other need apply.
Apply at the Star-Office, — may 7

Wanted at this Office,

A LAD from 12 to 14 years of age, that can
come well recommended, as apprentice to the
Printing Business—none others need apply.

June 11

Wanted at this Office,

A LAD from 12 to 14 years of age, that can
come well recommended, as apprentice to the
Printing Business—none others need apply.

June 11

Office of Claims,

For property lost, captured or destroyed,
whilst in the military service of the U. S.
States, during the late war.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 3, 1816.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

Pursuant to the act of the United States, passed
the 9th day of April last, entitled "An act to au-
thorize the payment for property lost, captured
or destroyed while in the military service of the
U. S. States, and for other purposes," that all claims
provided for by the said act, must be presented at
this office on or before the ninth day of April,
in the year 1816; and if not presented within
that period, they cannot be received, examined
and decided on at this office.

First Class of Cases.

The claims provided for by the said act are,
first, "Any volunteer or drafted militiaman,
whether of cavalry, mounted riflemen, or infan-
try, who in the late war between the United States
and Great Britain, has sustained damage by the
loss of any horse which was killed in battle, or
which has died in consequence of a wound there-
in received, or in consequence of failure on the
part of the United States to furnish such horse
with sufficient forage while in the service of the
United States, shall be allowed and paid the value
of such horse." This provision comprehends
three descriptions of cases.

1st. An horse killed in battle

2d. An horse dying consequence of a wound
received in battle.

3d. An horse dying consequence of not be-
ing furnished with sufficient forage by the Uni-
ted States.

To substantiate a claim of either description,
1st. The order of the government, authorizing
the employment of the corps to which the original
claimant belonged, or the subsequent ac-
ceptance of such corps, or approbation of its
employment must be produced

2d. The certificate of the officer or surviving
officer commanding the claimant at the time of
the accident on which the claim is founded, with
certificate, if not given while the officer was
in the service of the U. S. States, must be sworn
to; and in every case it must, if practicable,
state the then value of the horse so killed or dy-
ing. Before any other evidence will be received
by the claimant must make oath that it is not in his
power to procure that which is above specified;
and that the evidence which he shall produce
in his power to procure that which is above speci-
fied; and that the evidence which he shall pro-
duce in lieu thereof, is the best which he is able
to obtain. In every case the evidence must be
on oath, and the value of the horse so killed or dy-
ing ascertained. All evidence offered must
be taken and authenticated, and in all these cases
the claimant must declare on oath, that he has not
received another horse from any officer or a
gentleman of the government in lieu of the one
lost.

Second Class of Cases.

"Any person, whether of cavalry or mounted
riflemen or volunteer, who in the late war afore-
said, has sustained damage by the loss of an horse
in consequence of the owner thereof being dis-
mounted, or separated and detached from the
same by order of the commanding officer, or in
consequence of the rider being killed or wounded
in battle, shall be allowed and paid the value
of such horse at the time he was received into
the public service." This class comprehends
two descriptions of cases.

1st. When the owner has been dismounted
or separated from and detached from such horse
by order of the commanding officer.

2. When the rider has been killed or wounded
in battle and the horse lost in consequence there-
of.

The same evidence, in all respects, which is
required in the first class of cases will be requir-
ed in this.

Third Class of Cases.

"Any person who, in the late war aforesaid,
has sustained damage by the loss, capture or de-
struction by the enemy, of any horse, mule, or
waggon, cart, boat, sleigh, or harness, while
such property was employed in the military
service of the United States, either by impress-
ment or by contract, except in cases where the
risk to which the property would be exposed
was agreed to be incurred by the owner, it shall
appear that such less, capture or destruction
was without any fault or negligence of the
owner; and any person during the time aforesaid
who has sustained damage by the death of
such horse, mule, or in consequence of failure
on the part of the United States to furnish
sufficient forage while in the service aforesaid,
shall be allowed and paid the value thereof."

This class comprehends two cases.

1st. The loss or destruction of

GENERAL



ADVERTISER.

VOL. XVII.

EASTON, (Md.) TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 25, 1816.

No. 43—867.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,
Every Tuesday Morning, by
THOMAS PERRIN SMITH,
(PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

THE TERMS
Are TWO DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS
per annum, payable half yearly, in advance:—
No paper can be discontinued, until the same is
paid for.

Advertisements are inserted three weeks for One
Dollar, and continued weekly for Twenty-five Cents
per square.

ADVERTISEMENT.

By virtue of three F. Fas to me directed, will
be exposed to public sale, on SATURDAY, the
29th inst. at Centreville, one negro man named
Bill, the property of Thomas Gadd, taken and
sold at the suit of John W. Emory and Wm. R.
Stuart, for the use of Pere Wilmer and Pere
Wilmer.

THOS. ASHCOM, Constable.

June 18 2

Public Sale.

By virtue of a Decree of the Honorable Judges of
Queen Ann's county court,

The subscriber will sell at public sale, at Mr.
Chapin's tavern, in Centreville, on MONDAY,
the first day of July next, the following described
property, lately belonging to Doctor PERCY E.
NOEL, deceased, viz:

The House & Lot in the town of Centreville, now occupied by Dr. Emory, with the
improvements thereon.

Also—A small parcel of Wood Land,
containing about 12 acres, and another parcel of
Wood Land, containing about 8 acres. These
two parcels are not immediately contiguous to
each other, but not very distant, and lie about 3
miles from Centreville, on or near the Spaniard's
Neck Road. They are said to be covered with
valuable timber.

Also—A small Lot in Centreville, lying
between the two principal streets, containing
one quarter of an acre.

The terms of sale will be, that one third
of the purchase money for the House & Lot must
be paid on or before the first day of January next,
when possession will be given; the remainder in
two equal annual payments.

One half of the purchase money for
the other property to be paid on or before the
20th day of October, or upon the ratification of
the sale by the Court;—the remainder in six
months thereafter. A deed will be made to the
purchaser or purchasers, on the payment of the
whole purchase money, which must be secured
by bond with security approved by the Trust
see

Any information relative to the property
will be given by Wm. Chambers, Esq. Centreville.

SARAH NOEL, Trustee.

June 4 49

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership of HANDS & EDMONDSON,
is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All
those who are indebted to said Firm are request-
ed to make payment to Joseph Edmondson, who
is authorized to receive the debts due

ALEXANDER HANDS,
JOSEPH EDMONDSON,
Easton, June 15, (18) 3

JOSEPH EDMONDSON,

WILL continue at the old stand, to keep an
assortment of
SEASONABLE GOODS,
which he will sell on pleasing terms.

JOSEPH EDMONDSON.
June 18 3

NOTES ON THE
Merchants Bank of Alexandria
Will be received at a small discount, in payment
or goods by
MORSELL & LAMBDIN.

June 18 3

FOR SALE,
A Farm containing 250 acres, more or less,
and is part of that valuable tract of Land called
"Controversy," lying in Caroline county, about
one mile from Denton, on the post road to Hills-
borough. This Farm is well timbered, and is in
tolerable good repair, the situation is healthy and
handsome; about two thirds of the Land is stiff
and adapted to the growth of wheat or corn, the
other third is light but produces well corn or rye,
besides there is a branch through which runs a
never failing stream of water which might be
made a good mill seat: persons wishing to pur-
chase a bargain will no doubt meet with one
there.—Should it best suit purchasers the Farm
may be sold in three separate lots with a good
portion of timber on each lot. For terms apply
to Mr. Edward B. Hardcastle, at Denton, or to
the subscriber in Wye Neck.

RICHARD SKINNER.

May 21

FOR SALE,
About two hundred and fifty acres of LAND,
part of a tract called Hopton, situated in Talbot
county, near Wye river, adjacent to the Lands
of Mr. John Seth and Mr. Chas. Gibson, and
within a mile of a good Landing. About one
half of this tract is arable, the remainder is in
wood of very fine timber, well adapted for ship
building. On the premises is a framed dwell-
ing house and kitchen, a framed out house in
cluding a granary and corn house under one roof.
There is also a small dwelling house and shop on
part of the Land immediately on the post road to
Easton, so situated as to make an excellent stand
for a blacksmith and wheelwright. There is a
spring of excellent water close by the house—the
situation is healthy, and there are eight or ten a-
crees of branch, which might be converted into
good meadow.—Any person wishing to pur-
chase will, it is presumed, take a view of the pre-
mises, and may apply to the subscriber.

P. W. HEMSLEY.

April 9

Chester Town, June 18 6

To the Economists,
Or those who will have much work done
for little pay.

The subscribers beg leave respectfully to in-
form their friends and the public in general of
Caroline and the adjoining counties, that they
now have in complete order a new WOOL
CARDING MACHINE, propelled by water,
on Robins' Creek in Caroline county, on the
main road leading from Denton to Dover Bridge,
about six miles from the former and ten miles
from the latter, and about one mile from the wa-
ters of Choptank River. Persons coming by
water can have their wool received at Stanton's
Landing, about one mile from Potter's Landing,
where it will be taken to the Machine and re-
turned free of expence.

Persons bringing wool to be carded will ob-
serve that the wool must be cleansed and greas-
ed to produce complete rolls.

They will card wool into the rolls on the short-
est notice for 10 cents per pound.

From the superiority of the Machine and be-
ing made by an eminent artist, they flatter them-
selves to meet the encouragement of a generous
public.

GEO. W. COLLISON,
BEACHAMP STANTON.

June 11 3

Canton China, Liverpool and Glass-Ware,

RECEIVED BY LATE ARRIVALS,
A VERY EXTENSIVE & GENERAL ASSORTMENT.

Selling to store keepers at the most reduced
prices by

CARTER & TYNDALE,
No. 111, North Front St. Philadelphia.

June 18 8d

NEW GOODS.

The subscribers have just received and
are now opening

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
SEASONABLE GOODS,
AMONGST WHICH ARE

London cloths and casas. Cambrie muslins, calli-
simers, co's, ginghams, French and India silks. Silk shawls,
(of various descrip-
tions.) Com'ly handannas hand-
kerchiefs, Colored & black Can. Twill'd and plain cotton
trousers, Fancy musl and leno Seersucker and caradas-
muskins, Silk & cotton hose, Marseilles vesting, white
Steam loom and other and colored, &c.

They have also received a supply of
FRESH TEAS,

And expect in a few days to receive
CHINA LUSTRE & QUEEN'S-WARE, &c.

They offer them all REMARKABLY CHEAP,
and invite their friends and the public to call and view
their assortment

CLAYLAND & NABB.

Easton, June 4

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA, A
NEW ASSORTMENT OF

SEASONABLE GOODS:

AMONGST WHICH ARE

Gingham, Silk Lusters
Cloths, Chinese Crapé
Stripes, Waterlo Shawls
Bengal ditto Imitation do.
Calicos, common and Chintz do.
Undress Dark and light do. 74,
Waterloo ditto 8 4 and 6 4
Cambrics 4 4 & 6 4 Madras Handkerchiefs
Do. Shirts Pocket do.
Steam Loom do. Men's white cotton hose
Super Long Cloth Women's do. do.
Fancy Muslins Coloured do.
Lappet Shawls Silk Florentine
Tamboo Book Muslin White Marseilles vesting
Plain Coloured do.
Linen Royal rib'd do.
Dimities Cotton Casimères
Jeans Linen Checks
Cotton yarn, from No. Cotton do.
6 to 26 Brown Holland
Fine Broad Cloths Black Cambrics
D. Cassimères Coloured do.

TOGETHER WITH

COFFEE, SUGAR, & TEAS.

All of which he will sell at a small advance for
Cash.

JAMES THOMAS.

Easton, Apr 23

New Goods,

FOR LESS THAN THE COST OF IMPORTATION.

MORSELL & LAMBDIN,

Have just received from PHILADELPHIA, and are
now opening a superabundance of

Staple & Fancy Articles,

Selected from the latest arrivals, and laid in up
on such terms, as enables them to sell at very re-
duced prices. They beg leave to invite their
friends and the public to give them a call.

**Notes on the Chartered Banks of Delaware
& Maryland, will be received at par, in exchange
for Goods.**

May 21

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber will dispose of her FARM, ly-
ing in the upper part of Queen Ann's county,
adjoining the Lands of the late Major Thomas
Harris, and near Emory's Cross Roads.

The Farm contains about 250 acres, of which
a large proportion is well timbered; it has on it
an orchard of young apple trees of choice fruit.

Persons disposed to purchase may view the
premises by calling on the tenant.

The terms, which may be made to accommo-
date the purchaser, can be known on application
in person or by letter to Maj. Wm. Graves, Buck
Neck, Kent county, Ezekiel F. Chambers, Esq.
of this place, or to the subscriber.

MARY WILMER.

May 30

Notice is hereby given.

That agreeably to acts passed during the
last session of Congress—

1. The duties on *licences to retailers* will, from
the 31st of December, 1816, be reduced to those
payable according to the act of August 2, 1813.
These licenses will be granted for a year, except
in case of an application for a license to retail be-
tween the 30th day of June and the 1st of Janu-
ary next, which will be granted for a period that
will expire on the 31st of December next, on pay-
ing a sum which will bear the same proportion
to the duty for a year, according to the existing
rates, as the time for which the license may be
granted, shall bear to a year.

2. That the duties on spirits distilled within the
United States, will cease after the 30th of June,
1816, to which period returns must be made of
the spirits that may be distilled on or before that
day.

3. That after the 30th day of June, 1816, new
rates of duties on license, for stills and boilers,
will take effect, which rates are as follows in
cents, for each gallon of their capacity.

	Domestic materials.		Roots.		Foreign materials.	
	Stills	Glasses	Stills	Glasses	Stills	Glasses
1 week,	4 1/2	9 1/2	2 1/2	4 1/2	1	1
2 weeks,	1	9 1/2	18 1/2	4 1/2	9	—
1 month,	18	6	9	18	2 1/2	46
2 months,	36	72	18	36	16	99
3 months,	54	108	27	54	18	136
4 months,	72	144	36	72	20	180
5 months,	90	180	45	90	25	225
6 months,	108	216	54	108	25	270
8 months,	126	243	108	216	270	315
1 year,	216	432	108	216	270	540

The provisions applicable to the duties on li-
censes to distillers, are in general, the same with
those laid by the act of July 24, 1813.—The most
important of the new provisions are—that duty is
invariably to be paid in money, when that paya-
ble upon the still or stills, or boilers, licensed at
one time, does not exceed twenty dollars; that a
deduction of eight per centum, is in all cases
to be made for prompt payment; that in cases
where the duties are bonded, they are to be given
with two sureties at the least (instead of one as
heretofore) and are to be paid at the end of 12
months, from the expiration of the license; that
all stills are to be licensed, that are used, or kept
in a situation for use; that a penalty lies against
any person who shall keep, in or about his distil-
lery, any beer, or other liquor, prepared from
grain, for the purpose of distillation, for more
than eight days, without having a license; that a
collector is authorized to enter a distillery at
any time, between the rising and setting of the
sun, or at any other time.

In cases in which a license for distilling, shall
have been granted, according to the present rates
of duty, for a period extending beyond the 30th
day of June, 1816, it is required, under a penalty
for neglect, that the person to whom the same
may have been granted or transferred, shall, on
or before the said day, apply to the collector, and
pay, or secure the payment of, the additional di-
tinct, according to the new rates, for the unexpired
period of the license from the 30th of June.

New forms for bonds, will be prepared by the
collectors and furnished to distillers on applica-
tion.

<p

thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be applied by the Secretary of the Treasury, under the direction of the President of the United States, in the hire, purchase or building of custom houses, ware-houses and stores, for the purposes of collecting and securing the revenue at such places, and in such manner as he shall deem most expedient.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.

April 30, 1816. 60
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

FROM THE NATIONAL LEGIS.

POLITICS OF THE TIMES.

In 1812, the state of public affairs was such, that the administration was required to take up arms. No longer was it safe to protract a peace, which was daily reducing the character of the country, as well as exhausting its wealth. Foreign powers looked at the United States as a nation deserving only their contempt, and mortifying as the truth may be; it cannot be denied, that a forbearance to resist constant aggressions and repeated outrage, was mistaken by those who observed it for a cowardly pusillanimity, which dared not assume the attitude of war when demanding redress. We have witnessed therefore the encroachments on our rights by the most insignificant powers, who anticipated the wrong might be fearlessly committed, since the administration of the United States, as they believed, were so blindly enamored of peace, that before they would part even with the name, the most extensive sacrifices would be borne with silence. A like contempt for the administration was expressed at home by its domestic and political enemies.—On the floor of Congress it was declared, in language too little suited to the dignity of national legislators, that "the administration could not be kicked into a war with England."

In the slight sketch of public events which has already been given, it has been shewn that the declaration of war against Great Britain by this country was not for slight and frivolous pretences, but for solid purposes and specific objects. It is unnecessary to retrace those steps, and the enquiry which naturally follows must now be met and examined. Did the administration conduct and prosecute the war in such a manner as entitle them to public confidence? Under a government where the first principle recognized in the constitution is the ability of the people to govern themselves, and consequently to decide on the measures of government as well as the conduct of those engaged in carrying it on, it is hardly possible, that a conclusion can be drawn against the correctness of a decision by the people. Their infallibility has sometimes been compared to the unvarying course of nature, and the laws of Heaven. If we apply this doctrine to the question before us, it is settled at once. Never was the administration supported by a more powerful majority than at present, and never was there more abundance or security of popular approbation.—It must also be recollected, that at the time when the disasters of the war pressed most heavily on the country, the same administration was re-chosen by the popular voice, uncontested in its expression, and free and voluntary in its designation. Shall we ask then, if this administration is deserving the approbation of the people? The people themselves have already replied in language which cannot be misunderstood or mistaken. As they were raised in the day of prosperity, so also were the same men supported when disaster and difficulty settled on the prosperity of the present moment, and clouded also the prospect of the future. Does the administration merit common applause? Look round the country and observe the ardour with which it is maintained and then determine if that also is not fully and amply secured.

In the first campaign of the war with England, it is readily admitted, that this country met with unfortunate reverses, and was compelled to sustain the most disagreeable losses. It is admitted too, that disasters were not exclusively confined to the first campaign. But the principal proportion of all that was suffered may and must be numbered between the shameful surrender of Hull, and the abortive attempt of the vapouring Smythe.

To whom and to what causes must be attributed the failure of success which attended the efforts of the army in repeated instances? It does not follow by necessary consequences that the administration was bad, because they were delayed in the accomplishment of their objects. There may be causes beyond the control of human ability, which will interfere between design and execution; and in the present instance if the President of the United States had possessed the utmost military genius and capacity with which any man was ever endowed, it would have been impossible to have collected and disciplined an army of our countrymen perfectly suited to the field of battle, at whose head he could march with that confidence which always anticipates victory, or even with that degree of it, which feels proof against defeat. It must be considered, that since the conclusion of our revolutionary struggle, no war had actually existed between this and any European power and that in the mean time, those soldiers who were accustomed to the hardships, and

familiar with the duties of the camp had been carried away, by age and in their place had grown up the farmer and the labourer, who intent on the cultivation of the soil and the acquisition of property, paid but little regard to military discipline; & all classes of the community, were devoted to pursuits, which had no connection with the duties of the soldier. The science of war was neglected and almost wholly unknown in this country; but how little did this resemble the improvements, which were constantly increasing in Europe. There, almost constant and unremitting war made it indispensable to keep alive the most rigid discipline, and every country was principally solicitous for the perfection of military systems. In the constant service of their armies, the scenes of trial proved the value and merits of officers, and the skilful commanders were therefore always to be found. It was after an interval of peace of nearly thirty years, when our WASHINGTON's, our GREEN's and our MORGAN's had descended to the tomb that this country was forced into a second war with the same power, who in the mean time had reared up the most distinguished officers that ever existed in the country. It was against these odds, fearful indeed they may well be called, that the war was commenced. They were all braced, all prepared for the fight; soldiers long trained to service, and led on by experienced officers just from duty amidst scenes of the severest trial; and to these were we to oppose an army of recruits full indeed of fervour, but more distinguished for zeal in maintaining the cause in which they were engaged than for discretion in the prosecution. It would surely have been little short of miraculous success, if our forces had sustained no disasters, and had given no cause of regret to an anxious and witnessing country.

As the war was not declared without cause, so it was not conducted without an object. The subjects of complaint against England were steadily observed, & it was only when encroachments ceased, & violations were no longer exerted against us, that the same administration, which did not hesitate to endanger its popularity by the declaration of war, terminated hostilities by the ratification of a treaty of peace.—The advantages which resulted to this country from the existence of war with England were certainly of immense importance. "Where," it has been asked with apparent triumph by those in opposition, "where are now the thousands of impressed American seamen for whose liberation the peace with England was sacrificed?" We answer that many indeed are beyond the power of man to restore; they have fallen in fighting the battles of our enemy; many, far many more however, are restored to their friends and their country. These have received a pledge from their government, that their cause will not be abandoned, that when again a system of impressment shall impede the progress of our vessels on the ocean, again will resistance avenge the outrages of which that system is always guilty. At present nothing is to be apprehended from the practice of impressment; it no longer is seen in operation; and there is much reason to anticipate an exemption of the evils it creates, whatever may be the difficulties with which European powers will be hereafter compelled to cope, or whatever extremities they may be doomed to endure.—In addition to this exemption from the oppressive grievance of impressment, another violation of somewhat a kindred character may be numbered among those, from which the war has relieved this country. The rights of blockade are and have long since been well defined, yet during the warfare in which every country of Europe deeply participated, those rights were disregarded, & the adoption of new principles, the interests of neutrals were shamefully sacrificed. The close of hostilities with England found those principles, so recently introduced into practice, no longer in operation; and as there is no attempt to justify their equity, so there certainly is no stipulation in existence, by which they may again be resorted to without a gross violation of the rights of neutral and disinterested powers. From these most oppressive evils, this country is at present exempted, and should the future emergencies of England or any other nation induce them to risk a resort to these measures, no doubt exists, but that the spirit of the times will meet and repeat such gross violations.

The privilege of trading with the Indians within our territories, which England enjoyed previous to the war, and which had been exercised by her agents in a manner to excite the most disagreeable jealousies, is no longer held by that country. It is well known, that Great Britain was extremely desirous of preserving that right, and that she would not part with it but with the greatest reluctance. She however lost it, and it is not to be disputed that the loss of the right by that country is so far an acquisition by ours. While the horrors of Indian warfare are remembered, and the facility with which their tribes are excited to hostility is known, the right of excluding foreign emissaries from their borders must be deemed of high, nay, of vital importance.

But besides those advantages that are secured by the stipulations of a treaty, there are some, which no treaty could destroy and no stipulation take away. In the unvarying course of peace, there was little to arouse the genius that slumbered throughout the country, and little to excite the activity of enterprise, save engagements in commerce, which seemed

to swallow up almost every other passion. The pressure of difficulties, that for a long time had not been felt, enkindled the ardor & expanded the sentiments of many in our community. Talents, which before had not been brought into action, began to be vigorously exerted; and the trial to which the country was exposed, stimulated the breasts of almost every individual.—As new energies of the mind were exhibited, so also the resources of the country became more fully developed; and it was plainly seen that abundance of national talent, hitherto unemployed was diffused thro' every part of society, and that fountains of national wealth within our own limits, heretofore undiscovered but little known, promised the most generous supplies. With these advantages—and what can be more beneficial than the development of national capacity and resource?—which were, immediately the offspring of the war, it is proper to connect the acquisition of a national character, far superior to what was before allowed. Throughout Europe, the character of the United States for ability and enterprise and practical science is now estimated of vastly more consequence than it was before the war with England. It is this acquisition, on which in a great measure will secure to this country the blessings of permanent peace. Other nations have witnessed the resolution which did not yield to the bold encroachment of one of the most powerful governments in the world; and they have seen too the proud conquerors of France beaten by our soldiers at the falls of Niagara, and the invincibility of England disputed and disproved on the ocean. This respect extorted by great achievement, is the strongest assurance, that the rights of this country will not be long infringed—for reverence and apprehension, combined are the most effectual antidotes to the wishes and spirit of national encroachment.

In calculating the benefits which the country has derived from the prosecution of the war with England, it should not be forgotten, that they are all extracted from a state of things, which could not be avoided. If ever there was a government that sincerely & constantly laboured to preserve the continuance of peace, we are confident that history will determine, that it was the administration in this country which finally declared war with G. Britain. Nothing was left untried—every measure of pacific character was attempted, but every thing was equally in vain. The war was as indispensable as it was just; and every advantage which finally sprung from the measure, was a positive good skilfully derived from a positive evil.

One instance—and one is quite sufficient to afford the necessary proof—will be given, to shew that the administration in the prosecution of the war fully recognized the principle of the ability of the people to govern themselves.—This principle is the basis of a free government, & they who follow the rules that emanate from this source, may safely challenge the approbation of Republicans. In the close of the year 1814, when many difficulties obstructed enlistments, it was proposed by the administration to supply the ranks of the regular army by the classification of the militia. Upon this measure was cast almost a common frown. It was condemned as a deviation from the rights, which the people hold by the charter of the constitution.

Not insensible to the general disapprobation, which marked the reception of the proposal of this measure in many quarters, the plan was relinquished by the administration, as soon as they perceived that the majority of the community looked upon it with an unfavorable eye.—In this, as in every other measure, the officers of government felt bound by the sober expression of common opinion.

The sin of ingratitude should not be

added to political persecution. The party opposed to the administration could hardly have had reasonable ground for their constant denunciation, if the situation of the country at the termination of the war can in any degree elucidate the manner in which it was conducted. The common congratulation which animated every citizen at the conclusion of the war should have been the signal for a general amnesty, and the name of party being forever abandoned, all should exult only in the appellation of AMERICAN. It is by that name that the supporters of the present administration must be constantly hailed.

FROM THE TRENTON TRUE AMERICAN.

IMPRESSED SEAMEN.

An authentic and interesting document is now before us, which tends to shew the extent to which the monstrous practice of impressment was carried by the British before the war, and will afford some satisfaction to those who honestly enquire "What has become of our impressed seamen?"

On the 28th of February last a resolution was passed by the house of representatives requesting the president to cause to be laid before the house a statement of the number of impressed American seamen confined in Dartmoor prison, the number surrendered, given up, or taken on board British vessels captured during the late war with their places of residence respectively.

In compliance with this request, the president transmitted to the house, on the 29th of April, a report of the secretary of state on the subject, consisting of the three several statements, and containing, as the secretary says, all the information which he has, as yet, been able

to obtain relative to the object stated in the resolution. This report has since been printed, and a copy of it is in our possession.

The first of these statements is a "list of American seamen impressed on board of British public ships, and transferred to and confined in English prisons as prisoners of war, taken from official lists furnished by the British authorities, to the American agent for prisoners in London." This list contains fourteen hundred and twenty-two.

The second statement is a "List of American seamen impressed on board of British public ships, and transferred to and confined in prisons in the West Indies, or Nova Scotia, taken from lists furnished by the British authorities to the American agent for prisoners in London." This list contains one hundred and fifty-eight.

The third statement is a "List of American seamen impressed on board of British public ships and discharged therefrom in England, since the peace, furnished by the American agents in London." This list contains two hundred and nineteen.

In these lists not only the names of impressed American seamen thus discharged are given, but it is also stated by what British man of war, or under what circumstances they were impressed and detained—where first confined—when released—in what vessel returned to the United States, and at what port arrived.

Here then is indubitable evidence—which no man of sense or candor will dispute or doubt—that SEVENTEEN HUNDRED AND NINETY-NINE American seamen, who had been impressed by the British, have been liberated:

Having stated these facts we leave our readers to make their own reflections upon them.

NEW YORK, JUNE 4.

LATEST FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

By the ship Paragon, we received N. Orleans papers to the 23d ult. The water at that time had ceased to rise, and fallen a little within the two last days.—Spirited measures were taken for draining off the waters, as will be seen by the following ordinance:

MAYORALTY OF N. ORLEANS.

Whereas, Mr. Tanesse, city surveyor, has made a report, stating, that pursuant to an order from the mayor he had repaired to the high land of Metairie, as far as the plantation of Jean Beaulieu, and there convinced himself, that in order to facilitate the running off of a part of the water of the crevasse into Lake Ponchartrain, it became indispensable to open a sufficient number of ditches thro' the said high land, so that the water may reach the cypress swamp extending to the said Lake.

That he had also repaired to the mouth of the bayou St. John, and that after having visited a part of the banks of Lake Ponchartrain he ascertained that the level of the waters of the Lake was at this moment 3 feet below the bank, which forms a trench upon which he passed with dry feet.

That the water let in by the crevasse having no direct outlet to the lake, reach it only by the mouth of the bayou St. John, after having turned the foot of the trench just mentioned.

That the said trench has a breadth from 60 to 200 feet, or thereabout, and that he thinks that by cutting it on the right and left of the mouth of the bayou St. John, by means of a sufficient number of ditches, the mass of water which overflows a part of the city and suburbs, as well as the surrounding country, would be considerably diminished.

It is ordained by the city council of New Orleans, that the mayor be authorized to hire as many slaves as he shall

be able to procure, by publishing by the beat of the drum, that those having negroes to hire may apply at the mayor's office within the shortest delay; that the said negroes shall be under the direction of Mr. Tanesse, city surveyor, and under the care of a sufficient number of drivers whom the mayor is hereby authorized to chuse and pay for that purpose; and that the said negroes shall be employed in digging ditches in the high land or french of Metairie, & on the banks of lake Ponchartrain to the right and left of the bayou St. John, in order to facilitate by that means, the running off the waters which overflow a part of the city and suburbs, and the surrounding country; that the said Mr. Tanesse shall divide the negroes in a manner most convenient, to effect at the same time and within the shortest delay, the said works; and that to repair the above mentioned place, the city will furnish them the necessary boats, and provide for them food during the time they shall be at work.

It is further ordained, that the corporation of New Orleans shall pay the expenses occasioned by the execution of the present ordinance.

AUG. M'CARTY, Mayor.
May 20, 1816.

BOILIVAR'S EXPEDITION, &c.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE COLUMBIAN.

New Haven, 12th June, 1816.

GENTLEMEN,

Yesterday, after a passage of 21 days, arrived off this port from the Island of Trinidad, the British brig Charles. Several gentlemen who came passengers landed here last evening—from one of them appears well informed, I have obtained the following intelligence, which I transmit to you for the information of

the friends to South American liberty & independence, in the United States. Yours, &c.

S. H.

The naval and military expedition, which it was known the Patriot general's Bolivar and D'Irinda de Mariana, were fitting out in that part of the Island of St. Domingo, under the government of Pe-tion, arrived at the Island of Margarita early in May—it consists of 21 armed vessels and transports, having on board 3500 troops, of which 1500 are colored troops of the line, furnished from Pe-tion's army—the other 2000 are composed of Patriot emigrants who fled from Cartagena and New Grenada, after the success of the royal general Morillo. After relieving the Island of Margarita from the blockade of the Royal Spaniards, general Bolivar proceeded immediately for the Spanish Maine.

The principal part of his force is destined first against the city of Augustara, an important post on the Orinoco. Having reduced that place, the fleet will convey the army (increased as it will by reinforcements) against the royal force in Caracas. No doubt is entertained of the complete success of this expedition, and of the final triumph of the Patriots. They are generally in possession of the interior country. The royal force is represented as small, and except at Cartagena, where Morilla commands, is not expected to oppose any serious resistance. At Cartagena, the contest will probably be sanguinary, as neither party give quarter—it is with both, Victory or death.

JOURNAL OF AN IMPRESSED AMERICAN.

I sailed from Baltimore, aged 18, in the Maryland, Capt. Gardner, for Amsterdam, in 1801, and with the ship's company was paid off in Dieppe. After that ship was sold, and no passage being offered to be got, I paid my passage on board a fishing boat for England; there I sailed out during 3 years, and was impressed in their navy on the 1st day of Feb., 1804, and drafted to the Montague 74, the 15th of the same month, which I remained until the 1st of May, 1811. Then I was permitted to go on shore for two weeks; during the time I made a personal application to the American consul, and was told that an order had been sent down to his majesty's ship Montague, in 1807, for my discharge, which I never heard any thing about until my return to England at the time mentioned above. I was likewise desired to make a fresh application, when I did that, I joined my ship, and was told that in 3 weeks or one month at farthest, I should be released from the service, which never came to pass, and I must needs say that they behaved very ungenerously towards me, and to many others besides myself. I was, after leaving the Montague, sent on board the America 74; from her I was turned over to the Egmont, 74 guns.

On board the latter, I continued until the 21st day of May, 1813; then I ran away from the said ship, after serving in her two years, and went up to London, where I was again impressed on the 9th of August following, and sent down to the Namur as an Englishman, because I had no documents to prove my being an American; & from her was again drafted to the Cumberland 74, on the 20th of said month. In her I continued until 1815—in June last, I was once more drafted to the Queen Charlotte 110-guns, from which I was with many other American seamen, having no other or any more services for us to perform, paid off on the 23d day of August, 1815, and sent on shore. During the time I was up the Mediterranean, I ran from the Montague twice, and was brought back, and punished each time.

While I was in their service, I made applications to Mr. Erwin, Mr. Lyman, and Mr. Beasley, of whom I received answers, stating that the Lords of the Admiralty would not permit of my discharge, owing to my being a voluntarily entered seaman, as they were pleased to term me.

AQUILA JOHNS HALL.

Baltimore, June 13, 1816.

We have been requested by Mr. Taylor to give publicity to the following, with a view of giving information to those who may be afflicted with a like complaint, where to apply for relief.

Del. Watchman,

AN EXTRAORDINARY REMOVAL OF A WEN, WITHOUT CUTTING.

I, the subscriber, of Cecil county, Maryland, near Newark, do hereby certify that I had been afflicted with a Wen on the back part of my neck, since the year 1798.

It had grown very large, and had become burdensome. I had endured several severe applications for its removal, which proved ineffectual.—At length, hearing of the skill of Doctor Abraham Howell, of Philadelphia, in removing Wens, Cancers, King's Evil, &c. without cutting, I applied to him on the 1st of June, and in six days the Wen was extracted, with six roots projecting from its main body. This operation was performed with less pain than I had reason to expect. It did not confine me to my room, nor prevent me from walking the streets; and in 8 days after, I returned home. Those who wish to see the Wen may be gratified by calling on the Doctor, No. 164, Lombard street.

ROBERT TAYLOR.
Witness present at the operation.

MARY TAYLOR.

NEW YORK, JUNE 18.

MEXICAN NEWS.

We have received the following from our correspondent at New Orleans.

The Republican Gen. Morelos, made prisoner by the Royalists, was tried before the tribunal of the Inquisition, in the City of Mexico, and condemned as a heretic, atheist, deist, materialist, and for other crimes of the competence of the holy tribunal; he was also condemned by the arch bishop, degraded in consequence, and given up to the military tribunal, who condemned him to death, and he was executed on the twenty-second of Dec. last.

It was in vain that the Republican Government by many petitions addressed to the Vice Roy Callejas, reclaimed the observance of the laws of war; in vain did it seek to employ the influence of the cabildo, of the metropolis, to save, at least, the life of the prisoner.—The tyranny, superstition, and fanaticism, which exercises openly its sway in the capital of the new world, sacrificed a most virtuous patriot, whose courageous valor fixed the attention and merited the applause of the world; in such a manner that the services and exertions of 5 years consecrated to the safety of his country, will cause him to live forever in their hearts, and his name will be handed down to the latest posterity.

The Mexican patriots, by a proclamation of the government, and a circular to all the provinces, have solemnly sworn to revenge the death of their illustrious defender, protesting that they will always hold the vice roy, and 60,000 Spaniards who inhabit that immense country, responsible for the blood of Morelos.

The arms of the republic shine everywhere. Much blood has been shed at Purate-del-Roy. The Royalists collected five thousand men to attack that position occupied by the patriots; twice they attacked, and twice were their assault repulsed with great loss; not being able to succeed by open force, they had recourse to intrigue and seduction. Joseph Maria Lascana, the lieut. commanding the force, which defended the bridge, sold himself to gen. Miyares, for \$8,000. The garrison was incorruptible; but seeing itself abandoned by its perfidious leader, who had gone over to the enemy's camp it made dispositions for retreat, which was effected without other loss than that of the artillery of too heavy a calibre to be removed. By these means the royalists saw themselves masters of the bridge, and passed with a rich convoy, which, however, did not arrive, in fact, at Vera Cruz.

Many skirmishes have taken place since, in which the Royalists were completely defeated. Gen. Victoria has lately beaten them in the neighborhood of Vera Cruz. Capt. Francisco de Paula intercepted a convoy which was on its way from Albarado to Vera Cruz, and put to the sword the escort of 200 dragoons.

Col. Posos besieges the garrisons of Orizava and Cordova, and they are reduced to their narrow entrenchment. After having overrun the whole province, and defeated all those who opposed him, he opened the prisons and set at liberty those who groaned in captivity.

Col. Gomes has cut in pieces 1500 men who were assembled around Puebla, after having defeated a division of 1000, which he met on the road from Mexico to Tlaxcala; and has since taken by surprise the latter, a place of great importance; not one escaped of the garrison from the commander to the private.

Marshal Orsoro attacked and took the town of Apan. A division of 1000 men, which marched from Mexico against him, was obliged to retreat by forced marches on Monte-Allo where the commanders Ignacio, Sanchez and Pascacio Hervé had cut to pieces another division of 700 men. Colonel Teran beat 600 royalists at Topexide de la Sedas. Distancia (province of Oaxaca) in which he defeated, in an instant, more than 1000 men by the sword and lance alone.

The provinces are now occupied in the constitutional election of deputies to form the congress which was before only provisional. This measure will put an end entirely to the difference which tended to disturb the peace and union of the patriots. It will give to the legislative body that character which is necessary in order to merit the confidence of the people and other nations.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 18.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Extract of a letter from Wellwood Heslop, Esq., dated Kingston, Jan. May 16, 1816, to a gentleman in the City of Washington.

"You have heard, no doubt, of my arrest and imprisonment at Cartagena by Morelos; but you can have no idea of the treatment I received. I was unfortunate in being too late in getting on board at the evacuation, and on the 7th of Dec. I was thrown into the Inquisition, where I remained two months without communication at all, and two more in miserable state of suspense. Poor Stuart was shot, with Anguiana, Tolledo, M. Amador, Portocarrero, Ribbon, Castillo, Ayos, and Dr. Granados, on the 24th of Feb.; and, but for the intercession of the Admiral I was to have been the tenth victim on that day. So that instead of being tried by a mock court martial, I was tried by a civil process and miraculously acquitted.

"I left Cartagena on the 27th of April at which date Morelos had gone no farther than Ocaña, and tho' there was a general silence in town, it was whispered that his progress was not so rapid as

he expected. St. Fe of course had not fallen.—The General Congress was at Tunja, and since the execution of Amador and Ribbon who had surrendered under a promised pardon, the interior spirit had resolved to defend itself to the last. Morales, with 2 battalions of Carrascas troops, had marched for Venezuela, where matters were changing much against Ferdinand, so that Morelos has no more than about 3000 men with him. Cartagena is garrisoned by the Regt. of Leon, about 650 effective and non-effective, (& I may add disaffected men, from the want of clothing and pay,) and a battalion of Lanos, composed of about 550. I was a month in town before I sailed, and I assure you, those who remained, in hopes of a better government under Ferdinand, find themselves miserably mistaken. I believe I may say with truth, the spirit of the people is now more elevated than ever it was at any previous period."

Adjutant & Inspector General's Office, June 17, 1816.

ARMY INFORMATION.

Promotions to fill vacancies which have occurred since completing the organization on the 17th of May last.

First Regiment of Infantry.

Second lieutenant James Smith to be first lieutenant, 10th June, 1816, vice N. Smith resigned.

Second Regiment of Infantry.

Second lieutenant Jas. Bailey to be captain, 17th June, 1816, vice Spencer resigned.

Second lieutenant John M. Gunn to be first lieut. 17th June, 1816, vice Bailey promoted.

Seventh Regiment of Infantry.

First lieutenant Lewis B. Willis to be captain, 1st June, 1816, vice Nicks promoted.

Second lieutenant Luther Hand to be first lieut. 1st June, 1816, vice Willis promoted.

Ordnance Department.

Second lieutenant Jas. Hall to be first lieutenant, 17th May, 1816, vice Radcliff declined.

Third lieutenant William F. Rigel to be second lieutenant, 17th May, 1816, vice Hall.

D. PARKER,
Adjt. & Insp. Gen.

ERRATUM.

In our copy of the act passed at the late Session of Congress relative to laying and assessing a Direct Tax, the following section was contained and published, which was not a part of the act as it was passed by Congress. The error was not doubt occasioned by the hurry of preparing the copy for the press at the proper Department, and the circumstance of this section having been in the bill as originally printed for the use of Congress, though struck out before the bill became a law.

Those interested are hereby requested to take notice that the section published as Sec. 9, in the following words is not a part of the act passed at the late session of Congress entitled "An Act supplementary to the Act to provide additional revenues and maintaining the public credit by laying a Direct Tax upon the U. States and to provide for assessing and collecting the same."

"Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That on every transfer of the valuation of real estate or Slaves by which any person who is chargeable with a Tax shall be released from such Tax the Principal Assessor shall be entitled to demand and receive from such person, the sum of fifty cents: Provided, That the transfer for which such fee is paid shall be considered as embracing the whole valuation of any person, whether of real estate or Slaves, so transferred."

A CANDID REPLY TO A COMMON QUESTION.

We are often asked

"Now Bonaparte is imprisoned, and the world at peace, what will you fill your paper with?"

We answer—we shall fill it

With the Laws of the United States and of this State, which it is the interest and duty of every citizen to understand and obey—

With the Proceedings and Votes of our National & State Legislators on questions of general importance—of which no politician ought to be ignorant, if he estimates his right of suffrage at its true value, and desires so to exercise it that it may operate "as a terror to evil-doers, and a praise to them that do well"—

With the acts and appointments of our federal and local executives, of which all must have a curiosity to be informed—

With the correspondence between our own and foreign governments, on questions arising out of our commercial and political intercourse with them—

With essays and observations on the provisions of our constitution, and the measures of our administrations, and in favor of the principles of independence, liberty and union—

With the projects and enterprises of authorities, associations and individuals, to develop and augment the wealth, strength, respectability and happiness of our country—

With accounts of the improvements in agriculture, progress in manufactures, prosperity of commerce, inventions in the arts, and discoveries in the sciences—

With the results of elections, and other interesting domestic occurrences—With the heads of all important foreign transactions—

With religious, political, medical, legal, and literary intelligence—

With historical, biographical and geographical sketches—

With poetry, anecdotes, wit and humor—

With births (when more than two at once) & deaths—with marriages and elopements—

And last (tho' not the least advantageous to us, nor the least usefully to the community) advertisements—by which buyers learn where to find the houses, farms, merchandise, or other articles they want, and sellers obtain more customers and better prices, &c. &c.

It is not possible for us, with such various and abundant sources of information, instruction & amusement still open to us, to furnish rational and benevolent minds with a wholesome and agreeable repast, without the aid of those revolting & disgusting scenes of convulsion and revolution—war and carnage—devastation and rapine—misery and distress—which have too long engaged the popular attention, & engrossed the public journals?—Is it not probable that our readers will be able to find in our columns a sufficiency of improvement, entertainment and diversion, to remunerate them for the weekly stipend of four or five cents a piece?

Tren. True American.

APPOINTMENTS

By the Governor and Council of Maryland, June 19, 1816.

Daniel Rogers, Notary Public for the State of Maryland, to reside at the city of Baltimore.

James P. Larey, and Henry Honey, Justices of the Peace for Queen Ann's county.

John Croskery, Justice of the Peace, Frederick county.

Levin Marshall, Judge of the Orphans Court, Dorchester county, vice T. J. Eccleston, who has resigned.

NINTH PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

BOSTON, June 14.

SEPARATION OF MAINE.

Yesterday the Joint Committee on the subject, reported to the Senate, that they found the number of votes in Maine for a separation was 10,584—the number against it 6,491—and the whole number of qualified voters in the towns which furnish the returns, 37,938.

The Committee also reported a bill providing for the separation of said District, calling a Convention of Delegates for the purpose of forming a Constitution.

Which report and bill were read, and this day, at 10 o'clock, was assigned for the second reading of the bill, and 600 copies ordered to be printed.

By the Elizabeth, which arrived yesterday at Marblehead from Marseilles, we learn that on the 13th of April, the U. S. sloop of war Ontario, was at that port. The report that the British Mediterranean Squadron had proceeded against Algiers is confirmed.

NEW YORK.

The following gentlemen compose the representation of the State of New York, elected to the Fifteenth Congress, viz:

George Townsend, John P. Cushman, Tredwell Scudder, John W. Taylor, William Irving, John Savage, Pet. H. Wendorff, John Palmer, Caleb Tompkins, Thomas Lawyer, Henry B. Lee, John Herkimer, Philip I. Schuyler, Isaac Williams, James W. Wilkin, John R. Drake, Josiah Hasbrouck, Henry R. Stores, Dorrance Kirtland, Thos. H. Hubbard, Rensselaer, Westerlo, David A. Ogden, James Porter, O. C. Comstock, Daniel Cruger, John C. Spencer, Benjamin Ellicott.

We know not precisely the political designation of all the above gentlemen; but we know that all, except 5 of them, are Republicans.

Nat. Intel.

THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE LEGISLATURE.

Were organized last week. Every branch of the government is decidedly republican, and we trust their measures will give general satisfaction. On Thursday last, His Excellency Governor Plumer made his Speech to the Legislature which is fraught with republican principles, and genuine patriotism; & appears to have united all hearts.

Like the speech of Gov. Brooks, it lays down the great landmarks of republican principles; and we hope they will have a tendency to diffuse the knowledge and value of equal rights, thus doing away all party asperities, that there may be no attempt in future "to impair the Union of the States."

Bost. Chron.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

The subscriber proposes (if liberal encouragement be afforded him) to open on the first day of next month (July) a Circulating Library of Books in every department of general literature, viz: Religion and Morals, History, Biography, Poetry, Novels, &c. And he designs from time to time to increase the collection already made, should he receive sufficient patronage to enable him to do so. He earnestly solicits the citizens of Talbot and the neighboring counties, to patronize an institution fraught with benefits incalculable.

THOMAS H. DAWSON.

June 25 3

N. B. T. H. D. continues to keep an assortment of Drugs & Medicines, which he warrants fresh and genuine, and will sell on accomodating terms. Also—Books and Stationery.

REPUBLICAN STAR,

OR
General Advertiser.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 25, 1816.

The official returns for Governor of N. Hampshire, give the following:

For William Plumer, 20,338

James Sheaffe, 17,994

Republican majority, 2,344

At a meeting of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of the 6th Medical District of the State of Maryland, held the 10th day of the 6th month, 1816.

On motion—

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to report the state of health and the progress of vaccination in this district—Doctor Martin, Goldsborough, Young, Taylor and Denny, were accordingly appointed; who, on retiring for a short time handed in a report; and it was directed that so much thereof as relates to Smallpox and Vaccination be published in both the newspapers printed at Easton, viz:

Your committee are concerned to observe, that the natural Smallpox which has so often been a scourge to mankind throughout the world, has made its appearance in Dorchester, a county in an adjoining medical district, which in the first case proved fatal.—On such an occasion while your committee have to regret the unpopularity of Physicians, and the almost total indifference of the community on this important subject, they are prompt in expressing their entire confidence in the efficacy of vaccination, and think deliberation scarcely necessary, except as to the means of diffusing this safe and certain preventive against the infection of this loathsome disease the Smallpox.

Your committee therefore beg leave to propose that every member of this society invite the poor within his circle of practice to call on him for the purpose of being vaccinated gratis, and at the same time endeavor by every persuasive means to incite it as the duty of every individual to guard himself and others against the infection of the Smallpox, while it ought to be considered highly criminal to use inoculation for this disease as being a means of spreading it.

On motion, —

Resolved, That the stated meetings of this society shall be held in future on the 1st second day (Monday) of the 5th and 11th months (May and November) in each year.

TRISTRAM THOMAS, Pres't.

Attest,

ROBERT MOORE, Sec'y.

REPUBLICAN TICKETS.

Electors of President and Vice President of the U. States.

City of Baltimore.

Edward Johnson.

Baltimore County.

George Warner.

City of Baltimore—Elector of the Senate.

Joseph H. Nicholson.

Baltimore County—Elector of the Senate.

George Harryman, George P. Stevenson.

Horford—Elector of the Senate.

John Forwood, Jacob Michael.

Delegates to the Assembly.

John Glen, Charles S. Sewell,

Samuel Bradford, Henry Hall.

Elector of President and Vice President of the U. States.

John Stephen.</p

Office of Claims,
For property lost, captured or destroyed,
whilst in the military service of the U.
States, during the late war.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 3, 1816.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

Pursuant to the act of the United States, passed the 2d day of April last, entitled "An act to avenge the payment for property lost, captured or destroyed while in the military service of the U. States, and for other purposes," that all claims provided for by the said act, must be presented at this office on or before the ninth day of April, in the year 1816; and if not presented within that period, they cannot be received, examined and decided on at this office.

First Class of Cases.

The claims provided for by the said act are, first, "Any volunteer or drafted militiaman, whether of cavalry, mounted riflemen, or infantry, who in the late war between the United States and Great Britain, has sustained damage by the loss of any horse which was killed in battle, or which has died in consequence of a wound there received, or in consequence of failure on the part of the United States to furnish such horse with sufficient forage while in the service of the United States shall be allowed and paid the value of such horse." This provision comprehends three descriptions of cases.

1st. An horse killed in battle

2d. An horse dying consequence of a wound received in battle.

3d. An horse dying consequence of not being furnished with sufficient forage by the United States.

To substantiate a claim of either description,

1st. The order of the government, authorizing the employment of the corps to which the original claimant belonged, or the subsequent acceptance of such corps, or approbation of its employment must be produced.

2d. The certificate of the officer or surviving officer commanding, the claimant at the time of the accident on which the claim is founded, with certificate, if no given while the officer was in the service of the U. States, must be sworn to; and in every case it must be practicable, state the thenvalue of the horse so killed or dying. Before any other evidence will be received the claimant must make on oath that it is not in his power to procure that which is above specified; and that the evidence which he shall produce, is the best which he is able to obtain.

Under this provision, no claim can be admitted for any article which has not been taken by the orders of the commandant of the corps for whose use it may be stated to have been taken. For any taking, not so authorised, the party's redress is against the person committing it.

Sixth and last Class of Cases.

"When any person, during the late war, has sustained damage by the destruction of his house or building by the enemy, while the same was occupied by a military deposit, under the authority of an officer or agent of the U. States, he shall be allowed or paid the amount of such damage: provided, it shall appear that such occupation was the cause of the destruction."

In this case, the certificate of the officer or agent of the United States, under whose authority any such house or building was occupied, must be furnished. Before any other evidence as to this fact will be received, the claimant must make oath that it is not in his power to procure such certificate, and that the evidence which he shall offer in lieu thereof, is the best which he is able to obtain.

Furthermore, in all the cases submitted to this office, every claim must be accompanied by a statement, on oath, by every claimant of sums which he may have received on account of such claim, from any officer, agent or department of the government of the U. States, and where he has received nothing, that fact also must be stated on oath by him.

It will be particularly noted by claimants, that the preceding rules of evidence generally, and more especially apply to claims which shall not exceed in amount two hundred dollars, and that in all cases in which the claim in amount shall exceed two hundred dollars, a special committee will be employed to take testimony; but in these cases, as far as it shall be practicable, the same rules of evidence will be observed.

In all cases in which the officers or agents of the United States shall have taken or impressed property for the military service of the United States, which property, so taken or impressed, shall have been paid for by them, out of their private funds, or the value thereof recovered from them in due course of law, such officers or agents are entitled to the same remuneration to which the original owners of such property would be entitled, if such payment or recovery had not been made, and can settle their claims at this office, producing authentic vouchers for such payment or recovery. Nor will any original claimants be paid through this office, till they release all claims against such officers or agents of the United States, on account of such taking or impressment.

In every case, no claim will be paid but to the persons originally entitled to receive the same, or in case of his death, to his legal representative, or in either event, attorney, duly appointed. When attorneys shall be employed, it is recommended to the parties interested, to have their powers executed in due form.

All evidence offered must be sworn to, except the certificates of officers, who, at the time of giving them, shall be in the military service of the United States, before some Judge of the United States, or of the States or Territories of the United States or Mayor or Chief Magistrate of any City, Town, or Borough, within the same, or a Justice of the Peace of any State or Territory of the United States duly authorized to administer oaths, of which authority proof must be furnished either by a certificate under the seal of any State or Territory or the Clerk or Prothonotary of any Court within the same. But the seal of any city, town, or borough, or the attestation of any Judge of the U. States will require no further authentication.

2d. When an horse, mule or ox, so taken or employed, has died from the failure of the United States to furnish sufficient forage

In the first of these cases the claimant must produce the certificate officer or agent of the United States who impressed or contracted for the property above mentioned, and of the officer or surviving officer under whose immediate command it was taken or destroyed by an enemy. Such certificates, if such officers or agents at the time of giving them, be not in the military service of the United States, must be sworn to, and must positively state that the property was not lost or destroyed through the fault or negligence of the owner, and that the owner did not agree to run all risks. Further more, the usual fare of the articles so impressed or contracted for in the country in which they were employed must be stated.

In the second case, the certificate of the officer or agent of the United States under whose command such horse, mule or ox, was employed at the time of his death must be produced.

Before any other evidence will be received, the claimant must make oath that it is not in his power to produce that which is above specified, and further, that the evidence which he offers in lieu thereof, is the best which he is able to obtain. In every case the evidence must state distinctly the time and place and manner of the loss, and the value thereof.

Fourth Class of Cases.

"Any person who, during the late war, has acted in the military service of the United States, as volunteer or drafted militiaman, and who has furnished himself with arms or accoutrements, and has sustained loss by the capture or destruction of them, without any fault or negligence on his part, shall be allowed and paid the value thereof."

This class comprehends two cases.

1st. The loss of the same articles in any other way, without the fault or negligence of their owner.

This provision does not include the clothing of soldiers, or the clothing and arms of officers who, in all services furnish at their own risk their own. The same evidence, in all respects, is required as this as in the first class, and moreover, that the loss did not happen from the fault or negligence of the owner.

When any property has been impressed or taken, by public authority, for the use or subsistence of the army, during the late war, and the same shall have been destroyed, lost or consumed, the owner of such property shall be paid the

value thereof, deducting therefrom the amount which has been paid, or may be claimed, for the use and risk of the same, while in the service aforesaid."

This provision relates to every species of property taken or impressed for the use and subsistence of the army, not comprehended in any of the preceding classes, and which shall have been in any manner destroyed, lost or consumed by the army including in its scope all kinds of provisions, forage, fuel, articles for clothing, blankets, arms and ammunition, in fact, every thing for the use and equipment of an army.

In all cases, the certificates of the officers or agents of the United States, taking or impressing any of the aforesaid articles authenticated by the officer commanding the corps for whose use they were taken or impressed—and, furthermore, of the officers and agents under whose command the same were destroyed, lost or consumed, specifying the value of the articles so taken or impressed, and destroyed, lost or consumed, and if any payment has been made for the use of the same, the amount of such payment, and if no payment has been made, the certificate must state that none has been made.

Before any other evidence will be received, the claimant must make oath that it is not in his power to procure that which is above specified, and further that the evidence which he offers in lieu thereof, is the best which he is able to obtain.

Under this provision, no claim can be admitted for any article which has not been taken by the orders of the commandant of the corps for whose use it may be stated to have been taken. For any taking, not so authorised, the party's redress is against the person committing it.

Sixth and last Class of Cases.

"When any person, during the late war, has sustained damage by the destruction of his house or building by the enemy, while the same was occupied by a military deposit, under the authority of an officer or agent of the U. States, he shall be allowed or paid the amount of such damage: provided, it shall appear that such occupation was the cause of the destruction."

In this case, the certificate of the officer or agent of the United States, under whose authority any such house or building was occupied, must be furnished. Before any other evidence as to this fact will be received, the claimant must make oath that it is not in his power to procure such certificate, and that the evidence which he shall offer in lieu thereof, is the best which he is able to obtain.

Furthermore, in all the cases submitted to this office, every claim must be accompanied by a statement, on oath, by every claimant of sums which he may have received on account of such claim, from any officer, agent or department of the government of the U. States, and where he has received nothing, that fact also must be stated on oath by him.

It will be particularly noted by claimants, that the preceding rules of evidence generally, and more especially apply to claims which shall not exceed in amount two hundred dollars, and that in all cases in which the claim in amount shall exceed two hundred dollars, a special committee will be employed to take testimony; but in these cases, as far as it shall be practicable, the same rules of evidence will be observed.

In every case, no claim will be paid but to the persons originally entitled to receive the same, or in case of his death, to his legal representative, or in either event, attorney, duly appointed.

When attorneys shall be employed, it is recommended to the parties interested, to have their powers executed in due form.

All evidence offered must be sworn to, except the certificates of officers, who, at the time of giving them, shall be in the military service of the United States, before some Judge of the United States, or of the States or Territories of the United States or Mayor or Chief Magistrate of any City, Town, or Borough, within the same, or a Justice of the Peace of any State or Territory of the United States duly authorized to administer oaths, of which authority proof must be furnished either by a certificate under the seal of any State or Territory or the Clerk or Prothonotary of any Court within the same. But the seal of any city, town, or borough, or the attestation of any Judge of the U. States will require no further authentication.

2d. When an horse, mule or ox, so taken or employed, has died from the failure of the United States to furnish sufficient forage

In the first of these cases the claimant must produce the certificate officer or agent of the United States who impressed or contracted for the property above mentioned, and of the officer or surviving officer under whose immediate command it was taken or destroyed by an enemy. Such certificates, if such officers or agents at the time of giving them, be not in the military service of the United States, must be sworn to, and must positively state that the property was not lost or destroyed through the fault or negligence of the owner, and that the owner did not agree to run all risks. Further more, the usual fare of the articles so impressed or contracted for in the country in which they were employed must be stated.

In the second case, the certificate of the officer or agent of the United States under whose command such horse, mule or ox, was employed at the time of his death must be produced.

Before any other evidence will be received, the claimant must make oath that it is not in his power to produce that which is above specified, and further, that the evidence which he offers in lieu thereof, is the best which he is able to obtain. In every case the evidence must state distinctly the time and place and manner of the loss, and the value thereof.

Fourth Class of Cases.

"Any person who, during the late war, has acted in the military service of the United States, as volunteer or drafted militiaman, and who has furnished himself with arms or accoutrements, and has sustained loss by the capture or destruction of them, without any fault or negligence on his part, shall be allowed and paid the value thereof."

This class comprehends two cases.

1st. The loss of the same articles in any other way, without the fault or negligence of their owner.

This provision does not include the clothing of soldiers, or the clothing and arms of officers who, in all services furnish at their own risk their own. The same evidence, in all respects, is required as this as in the first class, and moreover, that the loss did not happen from the fault or negligence of the owner.

When any property has been impressed or taken, by public authority, for the use or subsistence of the army, during the late war, and the same shall have been destroyed, lost or consumed, the owner of such property shall be paid the

Notice is hereby given,

That I will attend in person, or by deputy—At the Court House in Dorchester county, on Tuesday the 25th June; at Vienna, on Wednesday the 26th; at Quantico, on Friday the 28th—At the Court House in Somerset county, on Saturday the 29th—At the Court House in Worcester county, on Monday the 1st of July; and my Office in Berlin, on Tuesday the 2d—For the purpose of receiving any information that may have taken place in the assessable property of individuals since the last assessment made under the act of January 9, 1815, and previous to the 1st of June, 1816, which information must be given in writing under the signature of the person whose tax may be affected thereby. The changes extend to

1 Assessable property omitted to be assessed at the preceding assessment, and property that has ceased to be exempted from assessment, such as property belonging to the United States, or a State, or otherwise exempted, which on its transfer becomes assessable. All such property is now to be assessed. But no alteration is to be made in the previous valuation of real estate in virtue of any improvement thereon.

2 Transfers of real estate and slaves, according to which an abatement in the enumerations and valuations of the person transferring them will be made, and a corresponding increase in the enumerations and valuations of the person to whom the transfer may be made.

3 Changes of residents and non-residents—These changes will merely require a transfer from the lists of residents to that of non-residents, or vice versa, as the case may be, of the property in the ownership or agency of which such a change has occurred.

4 The burning or destruction of houses or other fixed improvements of real estate, for which an abatement equal to the injury arising from these causes is to be made.

5 The exemption of property that has ceased to be assessable for which also an abatement equal to its value is to be made.

6 Slaves that have been born, or have died, or have runaway or have otherwise become useless since the preceding assessment. In these cases change in the preceding valuations are to be made where the tax chargeable to any person for slaves will be diminished by the valuation on the 1st day of June of all those (excepting such as have been obtained by transfer) then owned by such person, and the reduction in the valuation in such event is to be equal to the difference between the valuation of those owned at the preceding assessment and the existing valuation of those owned on the 1st of June, 1816, and an abatement equal to such reduction to be made.

The whole of these changes are to be relative to the first of June; and in all of them the rates of the valuations made under the act of January 9, 1815, are, as near as may be, to be maintained: except in two cases, one where a partial abatement of real estate shall occur, in which case, as the tax, as fixed agreeably to the preceding assessment, is to be apportioned among the several parts, according to their respective values on the first of June, the proportional value (according to the preceding valuation) at that time of the part alienated, and of the remainder of the property, should be stated: the other respecting slaves (other than such as are transferred within the same collection district) which are to be valued according to their existing value, and slaves that have been born, or have died, or have runaway, or have otherwise become useless since the preceding assessment, in which case the course of action is to be pursued.

Any person becoming the owner of a slave by transfer to him from a collection district other than that in which he resides is required, under the penalty of ten dollars, to render as aforesaid a statement specifying the age and sex of such slave, who is to be valued according to his or her existing value.

In all cases in which such information of a change in the assessable property of any person, according to the preceding assessment, shall not be received, such person & property will be liable to the whole tax chargeable thereon.

And NOTICE IS HEREBY FURTHER GIVEN, That I will attend in person, or by deputy—At the Court House in Dorchester county, on Saturday the 13th of July; at Vienna, on Monday the 15th; at the Court House in Somerset county, on Wednesday the 17th—At the Court House in Worcester county, on Friday the 19th; and at my Office in Berlin, on Saturday the 20th—For the purpose of receiving any ap-

ments that may be made in writing as to the revised enumerations and valuations made in virtue of such changes, which will be open to the inspection of any person who may apply to inspect the same, and a statement of which will be previously made, and delivered to each person affected thereby, or be put in the mail, addressed to him or her, and directed to the post office nearest to the abode of such person agreeably to my best information, except in the case of persons not residing within this collection district.

In the statements furnished by individuals it will be necessary to specify with precision the property of an individual as it existed at the time of the preceding assessment, he assessable property omitted then to be assessed, and its value, the transfers of real estate and slaves (stating the names and residence of the persons to whom transferred) and their value, the changes of residents and non-residents with their names and residence, and the value of the property, the burning or destruction of houses or other fixed improvements of real estate, with their value, property that has become exempt from taxation and its value, stating the grounds on which the exemption is claimed, and the state laws by which it is permanently or specially exempted, and where an abatement is claimed for slaves that have died, or have runaway, or have otherwise become useless since the preceding assessment, the statement must give a list of all the slaves with their sex and ages (excepting those obtained by transfer) owned by the individual, valued according to their value on the 1st of June, 1816, which value must be less than that of the valuation of his slaves at the preceding assessment to entitle him to an abatement. In all these cases there must be such a specification and description of the property, as it stands on the 1st of June, 1816, and as it stood at the preceding assessment, as will enable the principal assessor to make proper deductions in cases where they may be rightly claimed, and proper charges where they are incurred.

To aid in attaining this precision, the following form is annexed, being that required in the original assessment, and which, as near as may be, may serve as a model in drawing out the statements now required from individuals.

LEVIN DIRICKSON,

Principal Assessor 1st Maryland Dist. Ct.

June 11 3

Lists of Lands, Lots of Ground with their improvements, Dwelling Houses and Slaves, owned by A. B. on the 1st day of June, 1816, lying and being within the — district of the state of —, viz.: in the (here insert the county, township, or parish, in which the property is situated.)

One farm (here insert its description, specifying the water course, or hill, or mountain, or high road, on which it is situated, or noting the adjoining proprietors, or otherwise stating particular features which may be known and distinguish-

ed,) containing (here insert in words at length, the number of) acres, having thereon (one dwelling house, of wood, of two stories, forty feet in length by thirty in depth, two barns, of wood, one corn house, one grist mill, describing the same, and any other improvements the farm may contain) valued at — dollars.

One dwelling house in the town of (here insert the town, the street, &c. the materials of which built, the number of stories, the length and depth of the building or offices attached, and particularizing the extent of the lot on which it stands) valued at — dollars.

Two unimproved lots in the said town, (here insert the street on which situated, in square feet, perches, or acres) valued at — dollars.

Total, dollars,

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber on Saturday the 1st day of June inst. living in Talbot county, Md. near Easton, a negro man called Joseph Demby, about 21 or 22 years of age, 5 feet, 4 or 5 inches high, a bright mulatto, one of his upper teeth broken off, a small scar on his chin near his lip, and has an impediment in his speech; he was brought up to house work, and is a good waiter and cook, and delights much in that employ—had on and carried with him sundry clothing of nankin, and one suit of country kersey nearly new; he claims to wife a negro girl in Baltimore, belonging to Mr. John McIntire, Calvert street, called Flora, purchased by him for a term of years from Robert Spedding, of Easton, which term is out or nearly. I will give \$30 if Joseph be taken in this State and secured so that I get him again, or the above reward if taken out of the State and secured as aforesaid, and all reasonable charges brought home to